THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 40. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHILIAN CASE.

Senor McKenna Answers to Arraignment—Waives his Privilege and puts Himself on Trial—Plea of Not Guilty—Object of his Mission to this Country—The Rights of Foreign Ministers and Members of Legation—The Case of Doctor Rogers, the Chilian Consul—His Exequatur Revoked by the President, Etc.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Shipman.—*The Case of the United States vs. Senor B. Vicuna McKenna*, charged with a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, in preparing and fitting out a warlike expedition under the Chilian flag against the Spanish navy, came up yesterday in the United State Circuit Court before Judge Shipman. Senor McKenna, who was in court in company with his private secretary, Mr. Hunter, paid great attention to the proceedings, which, though of a preliminary character, were very interesting. Through his counsel, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, he waived his privilege as a Secretary of the Chilian Legation, which he otherwise claims, though not presented as such at the time of his arrest, and put himself on trial, pleading not not guilty to the arraignment. The trials of Senor McKenna and Estaban Rogers, Chilian Consul at this port, are fixed to come off early in March.

ANSWER TO THE INDICTMENT.

Mr. Stoughton—May it please your Honor, it was understood that this motion would be made this morning, and the United States District Attorney had notice to discharge Mr. McKenna from arrest under the bench-warrant, on the ground that he was the accredited Secretary of Legation from the Republic of Chili to this country. On Saturday last I caused to be served on the learned District Attorney, now here, a copy of the papers on which the motion was to be made; and I here beg leave to read the papers to your Honor, when such disposition of the matter may be suggested as I think will not be disagreeable to my learned friend on the other side—

MR M'KENNA'S AFFIDAVIT.

The United States vs. Benjamin Vicuna McKenna—United States of America, Southern District of New York.—Benjamin Vicuna McKenna, being duly sworn, says that he was born in Santiago, the capital of the State of Chili; that his family had been connected for many years with the public service of that country; his maternal grandfather, General McKenna, having been a member of the earlier executive Government when the country broke the yoke of Spain in 1810; and his paternal grandfather, a President, some time after; that he is a lawyer and an author by profession, having published several political and historical works, and subsequently been a member of many learned societies both in Europe and South America; that for the last two years he has been a member of the House of Representatives of the republic of Chili, and Secretary of that body, which office he yet retains; that when the Spanish Government sent a fleet to humiliate his country under the most scandalous pretexts, he was requested by the Secretary of State of the republic, Hon A van Cousrralas, to come to this country in the capacity of Secretary of the Chilian Legation at Washington and as a confidential agent of the Government, to awaken the public opinion of this country to the righteousness and justice of the cause of Chili, and by this means to increase the feeling of friendship and mutual interest existing between the two countries, which always, particularly since the war of the Rebellion broke out, were on the most amicable and intimate terms, Chili having consented to pay the only claim made by this country upon her treasury, and which, before the Rebellion, the Government had refused to yield for more than thirty years. That he unhesitatingly consented to serve his country in those capacities, and sailed from Valparaiso on the next Monday, the 2d of October last, in an English steamer bound to Panama, and thence to this city, where he arrived on the 15th of November; that previous to his departure he had only time to receive a few letters of introduction to this country, having been principally thus favored by the Hon. Thomas A. Nelson, Minister of the United States in Chili, with whose warm and kind friendship deponent had been honored since his arrival in that country. This deponent having on several occasions been the channel of intercourse between Mr. Nelson and the Government, that high-minded American representative being most sincerely esteemed and respected both by the Government and the people of Chili who had looked with general grief to his removal from office at the moment which, as senior of the diplomatic body of Chili, he exercised the noble of his influence to bring the Spanish to reason. Deponent has had no opportunity to deliver but a few of Mr. Nelson's letters—among them those addressed to the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Speaker Schuyler Colfax, Senators Lane, Sumner, and some others. Among the letters written and delivered by the Hon. Mr. Nelson to deponent on the eve of his departure was an unsealed one to the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, which, as Mr. Nelson is no longer in office, deponent has not delivered, but a copy of which he annexed hereto, marked a, the original being in deponent's possession and ready to be produced under the direction of the Court. Immediately upon deponent's arrival in this country, as aforesaid, he had an interview with the Chilian Minister, and very soon thereafter delivered several lectures and speeches in this city, for the purpose of presenting the war of Chili in its true light of honor, patriotism, and justice, against the atrocity of the attack on the part of Spain; that those demonstrations were made in the presence of thousands of the citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute, and at various other public places in said city. That for the same purpose, he has made several publications in pamphlet form and in the journals of the city, and has issued a newspaper in in the Spanish language under the title of *La Voz de America*, of which several numbers have been published. Deponent was in Washington in the month of January last for several days, and during that time resided at the house of the Chilian Minister as a member of his family. While deponent was so there, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, was absent from the country, and Mr. Hunter, who acted as such, was invited to dine with the Chilian Minister, who presented deponent to Mr. Hunter as Secretary of the Chilian Legation, and deponent as such was also introduced to the President of the United States at a public reception, and upon other occasions to Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-General Sherman, and to several other high official persons. Deponent further says he holds in his possession a document in the Spanish language, all in the handwriting of the Chilian Minister, and signed by him, and under the seal of the Chilian Embassy at Wasnington, an exact translation of which document is hereto annexed, marked B. Deponent now holds and exercises the said office of Secretary of Legation, and is entitled to all the immunities and privileges thereof. Deponent further says he presents the foregoing facts, and claims his diplomatic privilege, because he is advised and believes he ought so to do in discharge of his duty to his Government, and not because he has in any manner violated the laws or institution of the United States, all of which he has respected and observed. BENJ. VICUNA MCKENNA.

Sworn, etc.

To this were annexed copies of a letter of introduction from Mr. Nelson, and the following letter:—

LEGATION OF CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. WASHINGTON, November 22, 1865.—SIR:—The Honorable Secretary of State of Chili informs me that, by order of the supreme Government, your Excellency has been appointed Secretary of this Legation, with the salary assigned by law, and with the retention of the office of the Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, according to the arreement of that body, the which I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency for your information.

May God preserve your Excellency.

F. S. ASTA BURUAGA.

S. B. BENJAMIN VICUNA MCKENNA, Secretary of the Legation of Chili in the United States of America.

Now, if your Honor please, when that affidavit was made it was made under these circumstances:—When Mr. McKenna applied to me to act as his counsel in the matter, I learned that on the evening of his arrest he had stated to the United States Marshal that he occupied this relation to the Chilian Government. Some statements had been made in the public press prejudicial to his character, and impugning the statement which he then made. Subsequently a telegram was received from Washington by my learned friend, the District Attorney, somewhat equivocal in its character and tending to throw a doubt upon the true relation in which Mr. McKenna stood to his Government. In view of these circumstances, and in view of the fact, which is entirely familiar to the Court and to my learned friend, that these privileges accorded to the Government which sends its representative here—a privilege which the Government has in its representative—that he shall not be arrested or subjected to the laws of the country to which he is sent; in view of this general principle I advised Mr. McKenna that it was his duty to put forward this privilege, and I thought this the proper course, as I deemed it his duty to his Government, which was entitled to his services here, in the relation in which he stood to us, free of all arrest and interference by the processes of our courts of law, and to put forward his title and claim the privilege to which I saw he was entitled. It is due to Mr. McKenna to say—and I know my learned friend the District Attorney will excuse me for making the statement—it is due to Mr. McKenna that I should say that from the moment he placed the case in my hands, asserting his entire innocence of any breach of the neutrality laws of this Government, he insisted that he would place himself on trial, and not permit any stain to rest upon him, such as it might be supposed would, if he permitted an indictment to repose in our courts without submitting himself to their jurisdiction. This was his purpose from the first moment he presented himself to me, and I believe has been from first to last his individual purpose. I am glad to be able to say that circumstances have occurred which make it proper, in my judgment, that Mr. McKenna should waive the privilege to which he is entitled and put himself on trial, as an individual ordinarily does in the courts of the country. I have in my possession, and I am at liberty to say that I have shown it to my learned friend, the District Attorney, a letter written by the Chilian Minister explanatory of a telegram which came to the District Attorney as an officer of this court. I propose, with your Honor's permission, to read this letter, after which I will make a suggestion which I have no doubt will meet with my learned friend's ready concurrence.

LETTER FROM THE CHILIAN MINISTER.

Mr. Stoughton also read the following letter:—NEW YORK, February 12, 1866.—My Dear Sir:—As it may prove of interest in the case of Mr. B. V. McKenna, in which you are counsel, to establish his character as a man of honor and truth in its real light, I deem it my duty to state to you that I forwarded him at the proper time the appointment of Secretary of this Legation, according to instructions which I had received from my Government. But as Mr. Vicuna McKenna had not yet been officially presented to the State Department, he was free to assume or decline that position. This circumstance explains why the Hon. Secretary of State informed the District Attorney that Mr. McKenna was not recorded as such secretary at the State Department, and at the same time places in its true light the telegram which I sent to that functionary, stating that Mr. McKenna may not be considered as secretary, for which purpose I take pleasure in sending you this communication. I have the honor to, your obedient servant,

F. S. ASTA BURUAGA, Chilian Minister.

Now, with this explanation and the reading of these papers, which I have thought it due to the position which Mr. McKenna holds, and the circumstances under which the proceedings in this Court have been instituted, I now, upon his behalf, withdraw all claim to the privilege, conceiving that he is justified in so doing in reference to his Government; and we are desirous of pleading to the indictment at as early a period as the Court may indicate, and as may be desired by my learned friend on the other side. Mr. MacKenna would suffer any sacrifice rather than in any manner implicate or prejudice his own Government in the eyes of this country, or in the eyes of the world. At the same time he considers it due to himself that he should vindicate his innocence of this charge in the only way which, by the laws of this country, a man is permitted to do. Therefore, may it please your Honor, we are ready to plead to the indictment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Dickinson—Your Honor, the course which the learned counsel proposes is entirely satisfactory to us—the Government, on its part, making the explanation of its course. A series of these questions arising out of the conflict between the Spanish and Chilian Governments were thrown on the office of the United States District-Attorney very suddenly and unpreparedly. Under these circumstances I had no opportunity to communicate with the Department of State, or with the President, and I, therefore, took such measures as I deemed due to the occasion and due to the dignity of the Government which I was permitted to represent in an humble way. Under my directions measures were at once instituted in all these matters for the preservation of the neutral laws of the country, and in justice to the Government, to the President, and to the Secretary of State, I am very happy to say that when the whole matter came to their knowledge, at the very earliest moment thereafter I received for a response that my action was commended by the President and the Department of State, and the Government at Washington was determined, under all circumstances whatsoever, to execute impartially and firmly and in good faith the law, and insist on the observance of the neutrality laws of the country. Circumstances last week came to the knowledge of the District Attorney that made it proper that Senor McKenna should be presented to the Grand Jury of the county. His case was accordingly presented, and the indictment which is presented and now under consideration was found. On the evening of the 6th instant I believe Mr. McKenna was arrested by a bench warrant issued from this Court on that indictment. Early on the morning of the 7th I learned from the Marshal that he had asserted a privilege as the Secretary of the Chilian Legation. Up to that time I had no knowledge or expectation, belief or suspicion, that he claimed any such relation. On the contrary, the relation in which we had found him was executing the matters of the Chilian Government as agent—special or confidential agent—of that Government. Early on the morning of the 7th, however, hearing that Mr. McKenna had asserted such a privilege, I sent a despatch to the State Department to Secretary Seward, inquiring somewhat in detail what relation he really occupied to the Chilian Government, if any.

The following is a copy of the letter I despatched to the Secretary of State:—

MR. DICKINSON'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Official.]

FEBRUARY 7, 1866.—Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:—Benjamin V. McKenna, who has signed himself Confidential Agent of the republic of Chili, in contracts made with parties here to fit out torpedo boats in this district to operate against vessels of the Spanish navy, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the sixth section of the neutrality act, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest, and he has been taken into custody by the Marshal. McKenna intimates to Marshal Murray that he is privileged from arrest by his connection with the Chilian Legation at Washington. Has he any such privilege, and have you any instructions? Is McKenna recognized by our Government as Secretary to the Chilian Legation? Please answer immediately.

D. S. DICKINSON,
United States District Attorney.

Before receiving this despatch from Mr. Seward I received a despatch from the Chilean Minister at Washington, Senor F. S. Asta Buruaga, in the words and figures following, directed to myself officially:—

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHILIAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1866.—To the United States District Attorney:—Mr. B. V. McKenna may not be considered to belong to the Chilian Legation. F. S. ASTA BURUAGA, Chilian Minister.

Mr. McKenna and the learned counsel were together in the office when the despatch came, and I at once showed it to them. A despatch came at the same time to Mr. McKenna, which he showed me—one substantially as this—that he was not to be regarded as entitled to the privilege of a secretary of the Chilian Legation.

Mr. Stoughton—That has been explained.

Mr. Dickinson—That is all true. Shortly afterwards, your Honor, I received the following despatch from Mr. Seward, from the Department of State:—

TELEGRAM FROM MR. SEWARD.

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 7, 1866.—To Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney:—Benjamin V. McKenna is not known to this Government as having any diplomatic privilege. You will proceed accordingly.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

After our interview in Court the other day the learned counsel elected to serve these papers and make this motion. I subsequently (on Saturday last) received the papers from my learned friend and immediately inclosed them to Secretary Seward, with a note stating that a motion would be made to-day, and urging that the papers be returned with an answer as speedily as possible, and yesterday I received a document as follows from the State Department. It is a certificate from the Secretary of State:—

CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

United States of America, Department of State—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting—I certify, That it appears from the records and files of this Department that Benjamin Vicuna McKenna is not now and never has been Secretary to the Chilian Legation in the United States, and that he is not and never has been accredited to the Government in any capacity which would entitle him to the privileges and immunities of a diplomatic agent, pursuant to the law of nations and the act of Congress in such case provided.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of February, 1866 and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

This constitutes and gives the whole history of the course of the Government in this matter. I have read the document, which justifies, as I suppose, with deference, its action. We have no disposition to turn to the right hand or the left to do wrong or to bring oppression to this gentleman. But we simply treat him according to what we understand is due to the violation of the laws, if it shall be proved that he has violated them, as we are advised.

We do not wish to hurry on the matter to his or his counsel's inconvenience. We do not wish to delay it to his inconvenience, or to the detriment of justice on the other hand. We wish to take the usual course, and to deal with him as a stranger, and as bound to regard him as a gentleman until he is proved otherwise. We but regard him as the law regards all—all are alike entitled to equal rights and privileges. This, your Honor, is our position, and we are content with the proposition of the learned counsel on the other side.

MR. STOUGHTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Stoughton replied:—May it please your Honor, in reference to the certificate just read by my learned friend, your Honor is perfectly aware that an act of Congress provides that any person concerned in the arrest of a minister of a foreign country to this Government—which is held to extend to a Secretary of Legation—provides that any person who shall arrest or cause the arrest of a minister so accredited, whether he may have been at the time received or not, coming to this country in that capacity, is regarded as a disturber of the repose and public peace of the country, and is punishable by heavy fine and by imprisonment. I mention this, because my learned friend has read a certificate from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, which certificate accords entirely with the statement of Mr. McKenna, that he has not been presented in that character here. My learned friend argues that from the whole inference to be drawn from this circumstance he would not be entitled to the privilege. It is held that a person who comes to this country in that capacity comes within the provisions of the act of Congress. I do not wish to appear here as waiving or pretending to waive something which I have not the best reason to suppose exists, or that I make this explanation on account of the Secretary of State's certificate.

Mr. Dickinson—The certificate is part of the history of this case as to the course the Government feels bound to take, and as showing that the Government is acting in good faith, and according to the record. I do not understand any other rule than this, that the Government is justified in its course. What its relations are to the representative of a foreign country does not come under discussion here.

Mr. Stoughton—It relates to the privileges of a minister or other privileged person passing through to the seat of Government.

Mr. Dickinson—No person is recognized as a minister till he is accredited and accepted as such. I am prepared to accept such disposition of the case as may be most convenient to Mr. McKenna and the learned counsel. Mr. McKenna returns a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Stoughton—You do not want to go through the formality of an indictment.

THE EXEQUATUR TO DR. ROGERS, CHILIAN CONSUL, REVOKED.

The exequatur issued on the 13th day of October, 1864, recognizing Estaban Rogers as Consul *ad interim* of the Republic of Chili for the port of New York and its dependencies, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions and privileges as are allowed to consuls, has been revoked by the President.

—Lowell has thirty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six inhabitants, and five thousand five hundred and fifty-six legal voters. There are forty-nine more inhabitants than there were in 1860.

—The Supreme Court of New Haven has just decided an interesting case involving fifty thousand dollars. Twenty-five years ago Charles J. Russ, of Hartford, was appointed administrator of the estate of his sister, Cornelia Russ. The estate included a large number of shares in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which were appraised at five dollars per share, their full market value at that time. To close the estate Mr. Russ took the stock at the appraised value and sold it. When the stock became valuable an action was brought against the heirs of Mr. Russ by the heirs of his sister, and an attempt was made to show that the sale of the stock was invalid. But the court has decided that the sale was valid, and that Mr. Russ acted properly, and without any intention of fraud, in taking the stock at its appraised and market value.

—The London *Orchestra* closes its record of the loss of Mr. Brooke, the tragedian, on the ill-fated *London*, with these words:—

"He was by birth a gentleman, by position a good actor. From 1833, when he appeared in *William Tell*, to this for him ill-fated year, his fortunes had fluctuated with more or less variance according to his own exertions; for G. V. Brooke had, in common with the cleverest men, a besetting fault. He loved, too well, good cheer. It would sound like detraction from the high renown of his life's close to enter into particulars as to this weakness; and his death atones for every fault; but he would have stood yet higher in his profession had he been more temperate. His name is known in the three English continents; here, from 1848, when he played 'Othello' at the Olympic; in the provinces from many a triumph; in New York from 1850, when he earned a merited reputation in Australia and California over and over again. In every bosom of the thousands who kindly remember his admitted abilities a sorrow has arisen, made sacred by the tidings of that sad but noble hour when G. V. Brooke's brave spirit went over to the Majority."

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FENIAN STEPHENS.

ANOTHER REWARD OFFERED FOR HIS CAPTURE.

CHILIAN PRIVATEERS OFF THE SPANISH COAST.

Commercial and Shipping News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The steamer *Bremen* has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult. The *Canada* arrived out on the 29th ult. The ship *Wyoming*, from Philadelphia, and the *Monarch of the Sea*, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The *Haversham*, from New York for Adelaide, was spoken December 30 in latitude 5 N., longitude 29 W. The mails and seamen of the *Roscoe*, from New Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Islay, and report the ship fast breaking up; most of the cargo saved.

The *Sunday Gazette* says the first reading of the Reform bill will not be moved before Easter, and more probably not before the reassembling of the House after the Holidays.

The Government has issued another proclamation, offering £2300 for Stephens' capture. An additional seizure of fifty rifles and bayonets has been made at Dundalk.

The intelligence that Mr. Chandler's motion was negatived in the United States Senate in reference to the *Alabama* claims and the recall of the American Minister had no effect on 'Change.

The French yellow book, containing despatches to the Washington Cabinet on the Mexican question, has been published.

Several vessels bearing Chilian colors appeared off Valencia, menacing Spanish shipping, supposed to be privateers.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria had been visiting Pesth, and were enthusiastically received.

The Spanish Ministry had assented to the introduction of a bill in the Senate in favor of the Pope's temporal power.

The Spanish Minister and Consul to Peru had returned to St. Nazaire.

Intelligence from Lima announces that diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru had been interrupted.

The Norway Chamber had rejected, by a majority of two, an amendment to the Constitution proposing an annual Parliament.

The Latest News.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—The steamer *Edinburgh*, from New York, arrived out on the 29th ult. The steamer *Moravian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 30th ult.

Cotton—Sales for four days 17,000 bales, including 6000 bales to speculators. The market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained.

The Manchester market was quiet and steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour very dull, and declined 6d. per barrel. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn easier, and declined 3d.; mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

Provisions—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Cotton downward. Lard has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 67s. Tallow dull.

Produce—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine no sales. Petroleum steady at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.

LONDON, January 31.—Consols closed at 86⅞@87; U. S. 5-20s, 66@66¼; Illinois Central, 75¼@75½; Erie, 56¼@56½.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Sale of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad—The New Orleans Municipal Bill Ratified by the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—The Louisiana Legislature passed the City Municipal Election Bill by an almost unanimous vote, on the 10th inst.

The Ouchita River at Monroe, Louisiana, is low. Cotton continued to come in there and at Newton and Shreveport.

The Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad was sold by the Sheriff at Monroe, under a mortgage sale, and was bought in for $50,000 by a company of speculators to whom large debts were due, and by a number of old stockholders. The road will be immediately put in running order from Vicksburg to Monroe. The railroad from Shreveport to Marshall, Texas, will soon be finished.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, February 15.—The ship *Herald of the Morning*, from Shields, with a cargo of coal and chemicals, while entering the harbor during a southeast rain-storm last night, got ashore on the false spit half a mile inside of Boston light, staving a hole in her bottom. She remains in the same position to-day with ten feet of water in her hold, and will probably be got off after a portion of her cargo is discharged.

The ship *Hamlet*, ashore on Nanset Beach, was badly shaken up by a violent southeast gale last night, and to-day the sea is breaking over her.

The Female Emigration Scheme.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The Superior Court of this city has denied the application in behalf of the female sufferers by the Mercer frauds for an injunction against the owners of the steamship *Continental*. Messrs. Buck and Chittenden, the counsel, will take further steps for their relief.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Havana advices to the 9th instant have been received. There is no later news from Mexico. No. 12 sugar for export is quoted at 7⅞ to 7¾c. Coffee, 16@16½. New York Exchange, 25@26 discount. On London, 16¼@16½ premium. Paris, 3¼ premium.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

Newspaper Suppression.

The order emanating from General Grant for the suppression of the *Richmond Examiner*, it is said, will not be the only one of similar character if the present course of Rebel journals is not changed. It is notorious that many journals in the South are as bold and defiant in treasonable utterances as before or during the war. General Grant is said to be determined to put a stop to this firing of the Southern heart.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Heinrich Moser as Consul of Hesse Darmstadt for the State of West Virginia, and Frederick John Cridland as Consul of H. B. M. for the States of Alabama and Florida, to reside at Mobile.

Decision of the Court of Claims.

The United States Court of Claims has decided the case of Thomas W. Pierce vs. The United States. The claimant sought to recover from the Government the sum of $30,000 on certain bills of exchange drawn by Russell, Majors & Waddell on John B. Floyd, Secretary of War during Buchanan's Administration, on account of a contract executed by the above named to transport supplies to the army in Utah. These bills are marked "accepted" by Floyd, and are of the class familiarly known as the "Floyd acceptances."

The Court is of the opinion that Floyd had no rightful power or authority to bind the United States by the acceptances in suits, and that even if he had, there is such knowledge of the want and failure of consideration, and the illegal character of the acceptances brought home to the claimant before he became the holder, as to render them unavailable and irrecoverable in his hands; and being of this opinion, the Court find for the defendant, and direct the petition to be dismissed. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court for a decision.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company having filed a map in the Interior Department of the permanent location of the road west of Omaha, Nebraska, for the second one hundred miles, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has instructed the local land officers to withhold from sale the odd sections within twenty miles on each side of the road.

Connecticut.

Much satisfaction is expressed here by New-England men over the nomination of Major-General Hawley to-day as the Union candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Lands in Iowa.

The General Land Office has just prepared a patent in favor of the State of Iowa, for 12,000 acres of swamp land, under the grant by act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, the same being selected in the former Iowa City, now Des Moines, land district. There has just been prepared and submitted to the list No. 4 of tracts, containing in the aggregate 528,140 acres, selected by the State for internal improvements through the instrumentality of State warrants, the lands being situated in former Benicia, now Humboldt, District. By said list, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title for these lands is invested in the State.

Equalization of Bounties.

There are two or three propositions pending before Congress for the equalization of bounties of soldiers, and the parties who are urging the measure are industriously at work in the lobby endeavoring to make votes for either of the propositions. From present indications it will require more industry from the lobbyists, and the payment of a much greater sum to them than was calculated upon by the real parties interested, in order to get even one-fourth, to say nothing of a majority of the members of Congress, to vote for a bill such as is contemplated. So far there are not probably twenty members of the House in favor of the measure, and when it comes to be known that after all the soldiers would not be in one case out of every twenty the recipient of the bounty money, should such an act be passed, and that about four-fifths of all bounties would go to speculators and claim agents, who have long since bought the soldiers' certificates, which entitles the holder to the bounty, we imagine that upon a vote being taken there would not be found a half-dozen members in favor of the bill. It has already been shown by statesmen, and from the Paymaster-General and Provost Marshal-General, that to equalize bounties it would require an appropriation of over six hundred million dollars.

The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—About four inches of snow fell last night. To-day the mercury stands at 10 degrees above zero, and is falling.

There have been heavy storms in Kansas and the West. The mercury at Leavenworth at daylight stood at 16 degrees below zero.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Cotton steady; sales of 5000 bales at 45c. Exports to-day, 2100 bales. Sugar fully fair, 15c. Tobacco active; leaf, 14@30c. Sterling, 49. Gold, 138½.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton is quiet at 45 cents for middlings. Flour has declined 10 cents for State. Sales of 6500 bbls. at $6 90@8 20 for State; $8 45@10 75 for Ohio; $6 75@8 35 for Western; and $7 90@11 50 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $28 37@28 50 for Mess. Whisky dull.

—The village of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, N. Y., has become the scene of incendiary fires, which seem to indicate a plot to burn the place up. A few days ago the Academy was destroyed, and on Sunday morning there were other large fires, involving losses to the amount of nearly $200,000. The agricultural implement storehouse of Craw & Dennis, and the large storehouse of the Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, outside of the village, were discovered to be in flames at the same time. One man is under arrest.

—Mrs. Lucy Cooper, a colored woman, aged about one hundred and ten years, died at Nantucket, Mass., on the 3d instant. She was brought from Africa, a slave, to South Carolina, where she toiled as a field hand. In 1811 she was brought by her owner to Newport, R. I., where she resided for some time, and was converted under the preaching of Father Webb. Her mistress was exceedingly cruel, and the slave at length escaped to Nantucket, where she was twice married, and during her long life was respected for her simple and genuine Christian worth.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 15.—Mr. Ridgway presented a petition in favor of Sunday travel signed by sixty-five hundred persons.

Mr. Donovan presented two petitions favorable to Sunday travel.

Messrs. Donovan and Connell presented petitions against the extension of the Lombard and South Streets Railroad.

Mr. Connell read a petition against Sunday travel from the Baptist Church at Chesnut Hill.

The joint resolution of the House to adjourn from to-morrow until Tuesday week was passed.

Mr. Connell read a bill enabling joint tenants to sell bonds below par; also one legalizing the acknowledgment of deeds in territories; also one relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate.

At a meeting of Philadelphia Senators it was agreed to allow the city to sell loans below par to the extent of five millions, but no more.

Mr. Ridgway opposed selling any of them below par, and has taken strong grounds on that position.

House of Representatives.

The act regulating marriages was considered and passed, the main feature of which is to impose five hundred dollars fine on persons performing the ceremony, except Aldermen, Justices, Clergymen, Mayors, and Reporters.

The Act allowing claims to be presented for personal property destroyed by our own military during the war, was passed.

Mr. Sterner this morning received a petition ninety feet long, signed by sixty-five hundred citizens of Philadelphia, favoring running of cars on Sunday. The petition was brought up by a committee composed of Germans, appointed at a meeting lately held in that city.

CANADA.

The Furor for Union, Annexation, Etc.—The Failure, of Reciprocity, Etc.

MONTREAL, February 12.—*Le Pays* of Montreal, February 8, has drawe upon it the anger of the Government by the following article:—

Of all the nations of Europe there is probably not one which merits less the title of a civilized nation than England. The whip in the army, the traffic in opium, the manufacture of idols for Asia and Africa, the horrible hecatombs of its colonists, all go to show the barbarism of England.

Canada, by not joing its interests to those of its powerful neighbor, will be condemned to miserably vegetate under the futelage of a foreign power, and to be loaded with taxes, debts, and beggars. Think well of this.

The Reciprocity Negotiations.

CANNADIAN OPINION OF THE CONCESSIONS OFFERED BY THE DELEGATES.

From the Toronto Globe, February 13.

All these humiliating concessions, be it remembered, offered by the representatives of the Provinces—thrown at the Americans—at the very commencement of the negotiations, and all for the precious consideration of "reciprocal legislation," terminable any day on the will of Congress!

Permit the Americans to remodel our whole fiscal system, repeal duties, change duties, and impose enormous customs and excise duties; adopt their patent laws, build canals for them to the tune of fifteen million dollars, and surrender to them the priceless fisheries of British America! And all for what? Why, for this one consideration—that such articles coming from the United States as we admit into the Provinces free of duty the States will be graciously pleased to permit to pass from the Provinces into the States on payment of such internal revenue taxes as they may choose to impose upon their people. And the whole arrangement liable to be swept away without one day's notice. We wonder no longer at the audacity of the counter-propositions of the Americans. They must have thought the Provinces on the verge of desperation at the loss of the treaty, when such proposals could have been made to them by our delegates at the very opening of the negotiations. They must have thought that we were entirely at their mercy, and that they had but to name their conditions to have us greedily accept of them. Truly the conservative press have cause to fallicitate themselves on the manner in which Mr. Galt maintained the dignity of the country.

CONFEDERATION MORE NECESSARY NOW THAN EVER.

From the Toronto Leaaar, February 13.

Great political and commercial questions are thrown upon the surface by the refusal of the United States to extend the treaty of the reciprocity. These questions will best be brought to a desirable consummation by earnest action on the part of British America. The time has come for united and vigorous action. Now is the tide in our affairs which, to lead to good, must be taken at its present flood.

We must have a union of the Provinces; we shall then be the better able to mould our commercial policy. That we shall soon have a union we have the repeated word of our Cabinet Ministers. Whatever legislation may take place in the meantime upon commercial subjects will in all probability be of a temporary character.

HOSTILITY TO THE SCHEME SAID TO BE WEARING OUT.

From the Ottawa Citizen, February 13.

The opposition to confederation in Nova Scotia is wearing out, and some of the journals hitherto bitterly hostile are calling for another convention to arrange terms of unioo. The anti-press probably begin to find out that the people are in advance of them, and that it is not safe to persist longer in their opposition to that which the people recognize as the true policy for the British North American Provinces.

—Lamps of a greatly improved description are introduced into the streets of Paris. Candelabras, bronzed by an electric process, are erected at intervals of twenty-five metres, instead of forty, as formerly. The flame is only three metres from the ground, and its light is thrown upon the pavement by a powerful reflector, placed inside and at the top of the globe lantern.

—Some rascals in Syracuse stole a horse and sleigh from a staple last Thursday night, and drove with the establishment to a flour and feed store, into which, after several failures and much hard work, they effected an entrance. After getting in, they took the safe, weighing 1400 pounds, loaded it upon the sleigh and drove off. The next day the safe was found on some low land next to the canal, where it had been forced open by means of a sledge and cold chisel. The only valuable booty the rogues obtained for all their trouble were two dollars in fractional currency and nine dollars in uncurrent and counterfeit bank notes. The papers were left in the safe, and the horse and sleigh returned to the stable whence they were taken.

—M. Van Eorn, a banker in Dortmund, Germany, lately made excavations in the neighborhood of Frankenhausen, in the hope of finding copper, and in doing so has discovered the largest and most beautiful caverns in all Germany. The two largest are eight hundred and six hundred feet in length respectively, and about one hundred and thirty feet in breadth, and forty to fifty feet in height. The third cavern is also several hundred feet long. The three caverns contain in all nine pools of water, so clear that the smallest pebbles can be seen at the bottom, though they are eight and nine feet deep. This, of course, is only possible when the caverns are lighted up by magnesium or Bengal lights, which, however, is very constantly the case, as they are visited by many hundred persons every day. A great many beautiful slabs of gypsum hang from the roofs.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Foreign Loan.

From the Tribune.

The price of Five-twenties at London and Frankfort is, confessedly, one of the items of news most eagerly sought for on the arrival of every European steamer. We suppose there is no loyal man who has not relofced at their late rise in the English market, in the face of eight per cent. and falling consols. Whatever difference of opinion there may be about the expediency of a foreign loan, everybody wishes to see our credit high and our bonds sought for for investment in Europe, because whatever widens the market raises the price at home. A great trade in our securities has sprung up with Europe, and the flow of these abroad is constant. Hitherto, the Government has taken no part in it, but it has been left to take its chances under the ordinary laws of trade, till it has become at length an established traffic—as much so, for the time being, as the trade in cotton or provisions.

Since, then, foreigners will have our bonds, because they are the best investment they can make of their money, why should not the Government have the full benefit of the trade, and put it on a footing more satisfactory and profitable both to the foreign investor and to the Federal treasury?

It is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has not been friendly to the placing of our bonds abroad, believing that the home market could both absorb and carry the whole public debt; but, without his influence or cooperation, the traffic has been established; and all that he now asks, in the bill before Congress, is that the markets of Europe shall be as open to the Government as they are to all its citizens. But Wall street, and some of our contemporaries which peculiarly represent the moneyed classes, and especially the foreign bankers, cry No! it would be humiliating to offer a foreign loan!

It is a good cry, but it will not deceive Congress nor the people; and it is only raised to divert public attention from the enormous profits which the foreign bankers are making, especially in the purchase of coupons. Coupons are bought in Germany at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. below par, while they are sold at par; the bonds being sold with interest added, and not "flat," as in the United States. In Berlin, the equivalent of the dollar is 1 thaler 12½ groschen, and the accrued interest is reckoned by the seller at that price; but when the coupon matures the holder can get only 1 thaler. 10, 10½, or 11 groschen for his dollar—a loss of 3½ to 6 per cent., which, on $500,000,000 of bonds, yields to the bankers who buy and collect them, the snug sum of $600,000 to $1,300,000 a year. This large shave, and the uncertainty as to the method of collecting the interest, operates to prevent a wide diffusion of the bonds. If our Government were to borrow abroad, the interest would be payable at one or two more points there, and would be at or near par everywhere, and as easily and surely collected as it is now in the United States.

Russia and Austria, the great borrowers of Europe understand so well the importance of suiting the convenience of their creditors, that they make their coupons payable on their face at London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and St. Petersburg, the amount being expressed in the currency of each country.

A United States sterling loan, the interest of which should be thus provided for, would probably command a higher price at five per cent. than 5-20s could bring at six.

If capitalists will deal fairly with the Government, there is no need to go abroad for money; but the foreign bankers of Wall street must not expect Congress to protect them in a traffic which puts enormous profits into their pockets, at the expense of the people of this country as well as of their own. Give the Secretary of the Treasury the power which every private citizen has, and his whole record gives assurance that he will use it honestly and wisely.

The Union Party on its Trial.

From the Times.

In the hottest periods of partisanship the American people have seldom disregarded the impulses of patriotism. Their zeal for party leaders and party platforms is tempered by a devotion to their country. For that they are prepared to sacrifice everything. And unless that be the controlling consideration in party movements, and the paramount end of party effort, they promptly withhold the support which is essential to party success.

To this circumstance, and this alone, the marvellous success of the Republican organization during the progress of the recent terrible contest is attributable. The Democracy, as a partisan organization, was held to have forfeited the confidence of the people. It was regarded as more or less friendly to the influences which inspired the Rebellion; its purposes were subjected to constant suspicion; its leaders were tainted with a supposed complicity with the authors of the secession movement; and as a consequence its party history was a succession of ignominious defeats. At the same time, reasons of a precisely opposite character secured the triumph of the Republicans. While the Democrats were driven off the stage as the accessories of secession before the fact, and the secret aiders and abettors of the war against the Union, the Republicans everywhere throughout the North were associated with the Union, as its defenders, and as the party upon whose victory at the polls depended the final triumph of the Union arms. The contrast between the relative positions of the two parties was acknowledged and acted upon wherever love for the Union prevailed. Ordinary considerations of partisanship disappeared before the great national exigency. Whatever their former affiliations and preferences, Union men rallied to the support of the party whose leaders were engaged in putting down the Rebellion. The Democracy degenerated into a faction, comparatively insignificant in numbers, running counter to the current of popular sympathy, and on nearly all occasions embarrassed by a load of false pretenses. The Republicans, on the other hand, who elected Abraham Lincoln as a party chief, and at the beginning of the war were known principally as a party organization, lost sight of minor issues, and merged partisan Republicanism in patriotic Unionism. From a party chief Mr. Lincoln was converted into the national leader. From the level of a party organization, Republicanism advanced to the power and dignity of the Union cause; deriving its strength from the evidence it gave of devotion to national unity, and laying the foundations of its future power in the hearts of a people to whom the Union had become the symbol of national life.

A party possessed of so much moral strength has little to fear save from an abuse of its own power. If it have a just appreciation of its responsibilities and capacity to cope with problems arising out of the war, it may confidently defy all assailants. But it must display these conditions or it will fail; and failure in such a case means humiliation, disgrace, as well as defeat.

Thus far, it must be admitted, a majority of the Union party in Congress, since the commencement of the present session, have not fulfilled the expectations of the friends of the Union throughout the country. Faction has too often usurped the place of patriotism. Radical theories have impeded constitutional action. Insolence has dictated terms to reason. The statesmanship that would restore the harmonious working of all the States within the Union, and so restore the Union to more than its original grandeur, has been retarded—we will not say frustrated—by the dogmatism and audacity of men whose sole title to distinction rests upon their ability to prolong the reign of chaos.

Estimated simply in a party sense, such a course of procedure is suicidal. Practical legislation is wanted, and we have had instead a dreary wilderness of debate. Conciliation and magnanimity are indispensable, and in lieu of these we have had displays of despotism and vengeance unworthy of a legislative body in any circumstances, and especially unworthy in the full flush of the nation's triumph. Within the halls of Congress not a single step has been yet taken in the direction of reconstruction. Not only has nothing been done to assure the South of its rights under the Constitution, but the claims even of tried Southern loyalists have been systematically ignored. It were a fatal mistake to suppose that these things have not been closely scanned and duly weighed by the great majority of those whom the Union members represent. And it were equally an error to believe that there is any general inability to comprehend the consequences of persistence in the course which has been until now pursued.

Among Union men the conviction is universal that the party they have invested with controlling power in Congress is now on its trial. Shall the nation's confidence be justified or dishonored? Shall grand opportunities for usefulness be thrown away? Shall the work of disunion, frustrated on the battle-field, be consummated by pretended Unionists in the Capitol; or shall the victories of our soldiers be perfected and sealed by the moral victories of our legislators? These inquiries, and such as these, are uppermost in the minds of the people. You may hear them at every turn. In the city or country, in the street, amid your neighbors, or in the hotel amid strangers, in the East or the West, these are the questions which challenge attention. It were in every sense impolitic to leave them long unanswered. Impolitic in a party sense, because they involve the capacity of the party for the labors of legislation and administration in the existing crisis. Impolitic in a national sense, because unwillingness or inability to heal the wounds produced by war, and to restore to cordial and happy relationship the North and South, will in the end entail the weakness and antipathies of a country but nominally united.

The mingled contempt and disgust which the tone and conduct of the Radicals in Congress have elicited, bring into bolder relief the sagacity and patriotism of President Johnson. For all that has been done in the way of reconstruction we are indebted to him. While the Stevens faction has been trying to destroy the Union, he has labored quietly but efficiently, energetically but consistently, to restore to the Union its old proportions. Undismayed by the bullying and threatening of the Northern factionists of to-day, as by the bullying and threatening of Southern traitors during the conflict, he has pushed forward the reconstruction of the States with an unwavering determination to recognize no principles but those which are engrafted in the Constitution, and to acknowledge no dogma not sanctioned by Constitutional authority. Every fresh occasion that is afforded him for the expression of his views and purposes, strengthens his hold upon the public mind. For his views are the views cherished by the Fathers of the Republic, and his purposes are the purposes for which our soldiers fought, and which all but the disunion factionists are resolved to execute.

While the *prestige* of the radicals in Congress is gone, and gone we hope forever, that of the President increases immensely. The country is on his side, as may be positively ascertained if the disunionists insist upon a trial of popular strength. We believe that but a word is necessary to bring together proof that his opponents and detractors, although pretending to occupy Union seats, are at variance with the overwhelming sentiment of the Union Party. None know this better than the President. And hence his position, always strong, is politically, as well as morally and constitutionally, impregnable.

The Next Presidency—Mr. Johnson's Position—The Radical Chase Movement.

From the Herald.

President Johnson is not a candidate for the succession. The summit of his ambition, he has publicly declared, has been reached. His personal aspirations are satisfied. He has now no desire as a public man beyond the consummation of the work of restoring the Union, "so that we can once more proclaim peace and goodwill among all the people of the United States." He is thus free to sink the partisan in the patriot, and this is the line of policy which he has adopted and is now pursuing. He stands, in reference to the Presidential succession, as Abraham Lincoln stood at the end of the first year of his administration. Mr. Lincoln was not a candidate for another term, and at that time it was generally supposed among the rank and file of the party who elected him that there was hardly a chance of his becoming a candidate. But as the war went on, enlarging in its proportions until it became manifest that there could be no Union and no peace short of the suppression of the Rebellion by force of arms and the extinction of African slavery, the re-election of Lincoln came to be regarded as the only course of safety to the loyal States.

His claims were opposed by most of the Republican leaders and by the leading Republican journals East and West, and this opposition continued down to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. He was the favorite of the masses of the party, however, and thus, without an effort, all the well-laid opposition schemes of his Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, and his co-laborers, and of Fremont and his radicals, were broken up. The party State conventions held in reference to the national gathering at Baltimore, one after another, showed that Mr. Chase and all the other leaders desirous of a change had been counting without their host, and that their intrigues against Lincoln's popularity were so feeble as to be contemptible. His own illustration, that the people of the loyal States did not think it safe to swap horses while crossing a flooded river, was the ruling popular idea. In other words, the people thought it best not to change their experienced pilot at the helm for a new and inexperienced one while the ship was struggling among the breakers.

Upon that one all-absorbing and all-sufficient idea, the suppression of the Rebellion, Mr. Lincoln secured his renomination and re-election. President Johnson now, in regard to the succession, stands, we have said, as his predecessor stood at the close of his first year in the White House. Mr. Johnson is not a candidate for another term; but circumstances, as in the case of Lincoln and as in the case of Jackson, may overrule him. His reconstruction policy may make him the candidate of the Administration party in 1868. But, instead of a single and all-absorbing issue in this next contest, we shall have several important issues on the negro question, the money question, and upon questions affecting our foreign policy.

Chief Justice Chase may still be considered the Presidential champion of the Republican radicals. Upon the negro question, his coadjutors in Congress are carefully planting their stakes to hold their ground against the old pro-slavery elements of the country. How far they will succeed in this direction time and experience only can tell. Upon the money question a powerful system of political machinery has been established which it will be difficult to shake before the Presidential election of 1872, assuming that neither Mr. M'Culloch nor Congress meantime will attempt impossibilities. Upon the shaping of all these issues, in connection with the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration, will depend the candidates and the issues for the next Presidency.

President Johnson, as the champion of a new conservative Union party, may be set up for another term. Chief Justice Chase, as the candidate of the Republican radicals and moneychangers, may be set up in opposition to Johnson. But what of the army? What of the million of Union soldiers returned from the war, and the hundred thousand sailors of the navy? What can be done with them, should they set up the army and navy ticket of Grant and Farragut? This is a question worthy the attentive consideration of politicians on all sides. In any event, President Johnson is right as he stands, and will be supported by the country in regard to his reconstruction policy, and all the more cordially because of his emphatic disclaimer of any design or desire for another term of office.

Co-Operation, or Partnership of Labor.

From the World.

"Partnership of labor" is the name given to a new relation springing up between capitalists and producers, under which the workmen receive, in addition to the ordinary wages, a share in the profits they create. In its application to manufacturers it is a plan not unlike that which was once not uncommon in this country, of "renting a farm on shares." The idleness of him who, in the days of Solomon, "accomplished as a hireling his day," has its precise counterpart in the eye-servant of present times, who brags that "he has put in another day." So on it will be for ever under the present system of employment. The laborer feels that, however profitable may be the business, however rich the employer may become, he who bears the chief part in it, the producer himself, has no share in the results, except to be paid his wages. Thus he adopts the easiest way of spending his time, is wasteful of material, slights his work, caring little how it is done if it can only pass inspection, and has neither pride in the reputation nor interest in the prosperity of the firm by whom he is employed.

Often, thinking he is insufficiently remunerated, he seeks other places of employment, or engages in strikes, wasting his own time and savings, and those of his fellow-workmen in the costly experiment, diminishing the capital and injuring the business of his employer, who, in his turn, hires his men at the lowest possible price. It too seldom enters the mind of the workman that he might become practically the partner of his employer, have the use of capital on fair terms, profit by the business experience and commercial sagacity acquired by early education and long practice, and devote his own best thought and skill to their mutual advantage.

On the other hand, the employer quite as seldom remembers that his workmen are not merely animals, to be bought and sold, or temporarily hired in the market at the lowest price. We have had Southern planters who were proud to show their negroes. There are farmers who are proud to exhibit their cattle, and manufacturers who have a not dishonorable pride in their machinery. But under the present system of mere hiring, the more honorable feeling of pride in his workmen seldom has much hold on the mind of the employer. Yet he might, with advantage to himself, arrange his affairs in such a way that the common profits of the establishment to which his men are required to contribute their toil and skill may be shared with them in just proportion to their confidence and fidelity, "their economy and industry, their skill and success."

There are indications that the new relation will ultimately prevail. In Europe, where, from the pressure of narrow natural resources, the mind of man is necessarily forced to devise the best attainable plans of economy, many employers were willing, for many years, to institute these partnerships between labor and capital, but were at a loss to discover by what practical plan they could attain their object. It was too hastily assumed by many that, because the theory and the sentiment were so excellent, the principle itself was only visionary and baseless. In reality it is founded no less upon a shrewd calculation of business profits than upon the principles of morality and justice, for a new source of profit is opened out if each man gives full attention to his work and "puts his goodwill into it."

We will illustrate this by an example. It was observed that in certain collieries at Whitwood and Methley, in England, the colliers could, by a little attention in separating the inferior from the better coal, working with cheerfulness and good will instead of sullenness and bad will, create a profit of more than $20,000 annually. Up to that time it was was invariably wasted. The men would not take the requisite care to separate the coal. But one of the sagacious proprietors hit upon the following expedient:—

"I discover herein," said he, "a new method of making money. I see my men can, if they had a motive to do it, create for me over $20,000 a year. If I gave them $10,000 of it they would have that motive; they would be delighted; I should appear a great benefactor in their eyes. And I should be a benefactor, too; for I should put in their way and place it in their power to add $10,000 (£1500 sterling) to their wages. We should be on good terms after this."

The principle of the partnerships of industry is clearly stated in these lucid expressions, cleared of all fine sentimentality and the confusion of ideas with which new projects are frequently enveloped. There is good feeling in it. The intention is excellent, but not of that crude sort of which it is well said that they pave the way to perdition; its selfishness is intelligent; its philanthropy is practical; it costs nothing, and creates a double remuneration by its deposits in the pocket and bank of the employer, and in the approbation of his fellow-men, and in all those other respects which may in a secular paper be summed up in the words—the reward of his own conscience.

The first who in England set the example of improving the relations of employers and employed were the firm of Francis & John Crossley. Their works for the manufacture of carpets cover eighteen and a half acres of flooring, and employ a capital of over $10,000,000. This vast business they arranged on the basis of a public company, making their work-people—men, women, and children, even minors and married women, numbering four thousand five hundred—all eligible to invest their earnings as shareholders, "thus giving to every producer an opportunity of exchanging the servile position of a hired laborer into that of the dignity of a joint possessor of the mill-floor on which he treads, and sharing the renown and profits of the firm to which his toil and skill contributed."

Messrs. Briggs & Son, proprietors of the Whitwood and Methley collieries, have the honorable distinction of carrying the principle of industrial partnership an additional step in advance, and of being the first manufacturing employers on a large scale who fully recognized the poor man's labor as property, even when entirely unassisted by any accumulation of his earnings—a distinction of immense importance.

Another company, called the "Clayton Plate and Bar-Iron Company," carries the new principle of partnership yet further, and like a co-operative store, includes the customer also in the division of profits, besides giving to the workmen of every grade a regular percentage of the profits also. On their plan, ten per cent. is allowed to the capitalists annually, and the remaining profits are divided into three equal parts, one of which is distributed among the customers in proportion to the amount of goods bought by each of them; another to the shareholders according to the number of shares held by each; and the remaining third to the officers, clerks, and workmen, in proportion to their various salaries and wages.

The Clayton Company put into practice more nearly than any other the principle of co-operation as explained in the celebrated definition of John Stuart Mill:—

"It is not co-operation where a few persons join for the purpose of making a profit from cheap purchases by which only a portion of them benefit. Co-operation is where the whole of the produce is divided. What is wanted is that the whole of the working classes should partake of the profits of labor. We want that the whole produce of labor shall, so far as the nature of things shall admit, be divided among the contributors and producers."

Where every laborer receives a fair share of the benefits he has created—that is to say, of the services he has rendered—the dexterity of each individual will be increased, there will be a saving of time and a greater economy in the materials used, and the ingenuity of all will be more likely to discover more easy and ready methods of accomplishing their work in perfection.

In this light the partnership of labor and capital is a new form of well-directed commercial shrewdness. Laborers are thus recognized, not only as working machines, but as men who possess intelligence and will, which will produce profit if an adequate motive is supplied by the employer.

There will be many obstacles to the successful operation of such plans as we have enunciated. Employers and employed will alike in different ways and at different times, be led astray by the passions, ignorance, and errors which are often the lot of human nature in its best estate. Capitalists will sometimes be too anxious to grind the face of the poor, and the poor will not always see that it is for their interest that the capitalist should receive adequate profit. But one of the most striking, remarkable, and hopeful signs of the times is indicated in the "partnership of labor;" and the intelligence of our people, the comparative ease with which they may yet save a portion of their earnings, the general equality of their condition, and their readiness to acquiesce in the will of the majority, are favorable assurances of the success in the United States of such institutions as we have described.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Mad'lle Piccolomini is dangerously ill, with a malady of the spine, and her medical advisers do not believe that she can survive many weeks.

—Judge Brayton declined the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, to which he was elected last Thursday.

—The Potiphar Papers have been added to the series of "American Humorists" republished in England.

—The value of toys sold in Paris for New Year's gifts is estimated at twenty millions of francs.

—In Louisville, a few days since, a child died of smallpox while being carried about the streets in its mother's arms.

—*The National Police Gazette* states that the recent death of Gustavus V. Brooke leaves Miss Avonia Jones a widow!

—The Egyptian Government has adopted the use of postage stamps. They came into use on the 1st instant.

—A monkish rebellion on Mount Sinai is reported. The monks disliked their Archbishop and shut him up in the black hole of the convent.

The long pending case of John J. Baker and others vs. Greene C. Bronson, formerly Collector of New York, was concluded on Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The suit was brought for the recovery of alleged overcharge of duties on imported brandies, the amount of which was paid at the time under protest. The jury returned a verdict for the Government.

—Gunboats *Algonquin* and *Winooski* have at last started. Mr. Dickerson's engineers turned up on Monday morning, but the weather was so bad that it was deemed advisable to postpone the race until a change took place. The weather being favorable, both vessels left the Navy Yard shortly after 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The "start" would be made some time during the afternoon, so, if both vessels hold out, the contest will be terminated on Friday.

—United States Marshal Murray has made a return in the case of the steamer *Meteor*, recently seized in New York on suspicion of being a Chilian privateer, setting forth his seizure of the vessel, and that he still held her subject to the order of the Court. Counsel for the owner appeared, when United States District Attorney Dickinson signified to the Court his readiness to proceed with the examination; but, in compliance with the wish of the counsel on the other side, the case was indefinitely postponed.

—The mystery attending the Concord Bank robbery in September last, which has excited considerable interest for some weeks in certain circles, has at length been fully elucidated through the persistent efforts of the police of New York and Boston. Nearly $206,000 worth of the missing bonds have been recovered, and the principal person concerned in the burglary arrested, with two others, who were concerned in the disposal of the stolen bonds. The history of this remarkable robbery is quite dramatic, being carefully planned and successfully carried out, while the exertions of the police were fully as interesting and complete as the operations of the thieves.

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Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without a fear of harm.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smw3m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND LAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 18 6m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 lm4p

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WANTED BY
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
10 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications,
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.
WATCHES,
Of the most celebrated makers.
SILVER-WARE,
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.
REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.
Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 12 20

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthly Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30 1y

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.
"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE hours exposed to intense heat, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."
A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

TEAS, &c.
TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

DENTISTRY.
ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.
BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Espillons, Rouleaux, Tonsures, Frises, Crimpses, Curls, Elastic Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 3m No. 160 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The semi-annual meeting of the High School Alumni was held last evening, Charles Buckwalter, President of the Association, presiding. The secretary read a list of graduates who were entitled to membership. They were elected, and their names entered upon the rolls.

The Committee on the Annual Address reported that they had selected the President of the Alumni, Mr. Charles Buckwalter, to deliver the introductory address on the occasion. The report was unanimously accepted.

James Lynd, the Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last semi-annual meeting of the Alumni, to defend the interests and the preservation of the High School, submitted the following report:

FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

To the President and Members of the Alumni—Gentlemen: The undersigned, a committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Alumni, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Central High School from the attacks of its foes, beg leave to submit the following report:

For many years it has been the custom of the enemies of the institution to make, in our City Councils, the same stereotyped motion to strike out the necessary appropriation for the continuance of the school. Heretofore the vote in favor of such an action has been so slight as to pass unnoticed, or at least unfeared. In January last, however, when the usual routine was enacted, both the advocates and opponents of the measure were astonished to find that 18 out of 43 members of the Common Council were in favor of the abolition of the school. Had four (4) of the gentlemen changed their votes, the clause would have been expunged, and its reinsertion rendered a matter of difficulty, if not impossibility.

In view of these facts, your committee deem that the time has arrived when it behooves every friend of the Central High School, especially those who can term her their *alma mater*, to take active steps to protect her from the attacks which, through ignorance and bigotry, have assumed the most formidable proportions. With a view to accomplishing the end for which your committee was appointed, we submit for your action the preamble and resolutions appended to this report.

During the debate in the Common Council certain charges were made, of which, having been extensively circulated through the medium of the press, it is necessary some notice be taken. It is not our intention to controvert the many objections raised by the misinformed, the very statement of them being a sufficient refutation; but there were three assertions made, which nearly affect our honor as former pupils of the school. It was said that seventy per cent. of the graduates "were drones on the community." It was declared that "few, if any, of the graduates were qualified for teachers." It was announced that the common school system had been so improved that the High School was filled with rich men's sons to the detriment of the working classes, and its original design thus frustrated. To these we would reply. First, that to assert that seventy out of every one hundred members of this Alumni are "drones" is not to prove its truth. We appeal to the records and not to the biassed assertions of foes of the institutions. In the war which has just closed, we find that the graduates of the High School in the marine corps, as officers, numbered twenty-two; in the regular navy seventy-six, and in the army three hundred and sixty-four, a large proportion of whom held rank as field officers. The data thus given does not include the militia, and is compiled from personal observation, there being some five hundred more names which will be added to the roll of honor in the course of a few weeks.

That the leading business men of our city do not view the holders of her diploma as "drones" is shown by the fact that there are standing orders from many of our mercantile houses for any young man who has passed through her course of study, and that the fact that an aspirant for a position is a graduate is, in many cases, a sufficient guarantee for a successful application. We find her children occupying the pulpit, speaking at the bar, healing the sick, sitting in the editorial chair, wielding the author's pen, cashing their thousands as bankers navigating the globe with their ships, designing as draughtsmen, and executing as mechanics. The charge that the whole course of study fits only for a professional life is controverted by the testimony of the machinists of our own and sister cities, for almost every workshop has its representatives of High School education. In all of the busy walks of active life we find men who hail her as their *alma mater* acting their part as good citizens, and proving the falsity of the charge of drones, which is as uncharitable as it is untrue.

The second accusation is easily answered. There are twenty-six grammar schools in our city; of these, thirteen have for their principals former pupils of the High School; while the report of the Board of Control for 1864 shows that sixty one out of ninety-six applicants to whom were granted certificates of fitness to act as teachers were graduates; while in November, 1865, every male to whom such a certificate was given was a member of this Alumni. What further proof is necessary to show the utter falsity of such a charge?

The last complaint is rather a recommendation. We are at a loss to perceive how it is incompatible with our common school system for the son of the man who pays the largest taxes to enter into equal competition with the poorest boy in the community. That the goal is of such interest that they all enter the lists to reach it, is not detrimental to the system. If the poor boy has more brains he will outstrip the richer. In the contest is found the purest essence of democracy, and that both wealthy and indigent strive to win the reward is only another argument in favor of the excellency of the prize for which so many are anxiously striving. We, therefore, hold that the arguments of the opponents of the school are only the pretext and not the cause of their hostility, which, we fear, lies rather in prejudice than in their reason.

Your committee cannot be blind to the fact that the system is far from perfect, that there are many faults that need correction, many evils for which there should be a remedy; yet we hold that the evils can be reformed by proper action of the Board of Control, and without the abolition of the institution. Reformation is needed in the system, and reformation will not injure the Board itself. It is rather through the neglect of the gentlemen whose duty it was to direct the plan of education in the right channel, than because of any radical defect in the school itself.

While we would not advise the Alumni to precipitate an issue where none exists, yet at the same time we would suggest that we assume such an attitude as will show that we do not fear, or desire to avoid both meeting and settling the question whenever our opponents may compel us so to do. This body holds in its hands an immense political power; and while we do not counsel its use at the present time, yet we do not hesitate to assert that it is a duty we owe, as citizens and voters, to yield our suffrage and support only to those whose views are not diametrically opposed to what we esteem the cause of reason and education.

JAMES LYND,
JOHN DAVIS WATSON,
LEWIS WALN SMITH, } Committee.
JOHN HASSON,
CHARLES HENRY BROCK.

Whereas, The attacks on the Central High School of Philadelphia have assumed a proportion dangerous to the existence of the institution; and whereas it is a duty which those who have received an education from her owe it to their fellow citizens to testify to the condition of that school, with the internal working of which we, of all others, are best acquainted; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Alumni of the Central High School, do unanimously declare, as our sincere conviction, that the existence of our *alma mater* is of incalculable benefit to the proper education of the youth of our city, and that as a reward for meritorious scholarship its beneficial influence extends far beyond the immediate limits of those who fall directly beneath its care.

Resolved, That we call the attention of our fellow citizens to the dangers to which the whole common school system is subjected by the unfitness of many of the officers elected by them to superintend its working, and that we shall most heartily join, both as individuals and voters, in any effort which may be made to secure the selection only of such men as are fitted, both by probity and intelligence, for so important a stewardship.

Resolved, That unless some reform is speedily made in the class of persons selected to be the judges of our educational system, the question will arise whether the whole elective plan, as far as a choice of School Controllers is concerned, is not a radical evil, and efforts be deemed necessary to secure the appointment of officers by the Courts.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the carelessness with which such officers are chosen will result, if not corrected, in the overthrow of the entire public school system, as well as the destruction of that institution, whose existence we revere; and that we implore our fellow-citizens to join with us in removing the educational interests of our city from all political influence, which can only degrade and injure the cause of knowledge and advancement.

The report and resolutions were interrupted by frequent applause.

Before they were considered Mr. Alex. P. Colesberry submitted an additional resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire if legislation cannot be obtained to raise the standard of the school to that of other colleges in the land.

Mr. Ashmead offered an amendatory resolution to appoint a committee to petition the Legislature to procure the abolition of the Board of School Control, as now constituted, and to secure the appointment of a new Board in the same manner as the Board of Health and the Guardians of the Poor are now appointed. He made some very personal remarks.

Mr. Thomas May Pierce sharply called him to order, and said that the Alumni did not meet to assail the character of public men in authority.

Mr. John D. Watson said it was fortunate that the point of order was made, and that the Alumni had returned to the starting point, and that is the report which was submitted to the meeting, and which would prove eminently successful if presented without being embarrassed by any side action. That is a broad and simple platform upon which to go before the people. The question now before the Alumni is not whether the members of the educational board are political peculators—there are good men in those bodies and there are bad men—but the question for the Alumni to ask of the people is that the power entrusted to the hands of these boards is being perverted and used for the destruction of our public school system.

Mr. Jno. Rogers indorsed the remarks of Mr. Watson, and he moved that the President of the Alumni be authorized, at the request of the members of the Committee on the Defence of the School, to increase the number of the committee to thirteen.

The motion of Mr. Rogers was adopted.

The first and second resolutions were adopted without debate.

Mr. Pierce moved to lay the third resolution on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Pierce said it was but the accident of the day that Philadelphia has good judges, and a similar accident that she has bad controllers. The two officers are elected by the people. They emanate from the same source, and we are just as likely to get good controllers as we are to get good judges. If the Board of School Control remain in the power of the people, the Alumni of the High School can exercise a great and a good influence upon the selection of controllers; but place the power of appointment in the hands of the judges, and the chance of getting good officers rests only with the judiciary, which can only be changed in ten years.

Mr. Colesberry said that the Directors of the public schools, in all the wards of the city, with two exceptions, the Fourth and Seventeenth, are men of honor and intelligence. The enemies of the High School are not outside of the school but in it, and if the professors of the High School were men of classical attainments, the standard of scholastic ability would be raised far beyond the present range. The evil in the High School system is the appointment of fledgeling graduates to principals' chairs in the institution, graduates who are no more to be compared to classical scholars than a lamp-post is to a broomstick.

Then let the course of instruction be varied. Let French be abolished; it is only necessary to those who go to dancing school or seek nonsense in the foyer of the Academy of Music. Let the whole course be Latin and Greek, subdivided into law be thoroughly instructed in that branch, and and physic—those who are students of law to those also who are students of medicine to be thoroughly instructed in physics. In connection with both these branches the professions of morals and ethics, and belles letters, higher mathematics, and astronomy, could be very easily arranged. By such a course the High School could graduate men capable of sustaining the reputation of a Latin diploma, capable of standing without a blush before an alumnus of any college in our country.

The resolution was adopted. The closing resolution and the preamble was also adopted.

The amendments were all tabled.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MURDER—ADDITIONAL FACTS.—The account we yesterday published of the murder in Lower Merion was substantially correct in all its details. A few additional facts have transpired since.

Dr. Levering resided near Rosemont Station, close to the dividing line of Delaware and Montgomery counties, about nine miles from this city. It seems that the Doctor, on his return from a professional visit at seven o'clock, Tuesday evening, passed his house and proceeded to his barn with his horse and wagon. His wife sent a person with a lantern to enable him to see how to put up the horse, and the messenger found the dead body of the Doctor lying underneath the horse. The wife heard the report of a gun, but supposed some one was shooting muskrats in the neighborhood, and paid no more attention to it. Little did she and her four children think that that shot sent her husband's soul into eternity, and terrible was her anguish when the horrible fact was communicated to her.

The news soon spread, and horsemen scoured the country in all directions in search of the assassin. Yesterday the Coroner of the county commenced an investigation. It was ascertained that a bullet and four buckshot had penetrated the body, and that the assassin discharged the murderous weapon he used from an angle of the barn, not ten feet distant from where the Doctor was taking the horse from the wagon. A number of prominent citizens, together with the authorities, communicated with Chief Detective Franklin, of this city; and, as the scene of the murder is but four miles from the line of this county, that official repaired thither, and is engaged in working up the case. During the day a large concourse of citizens visited the place, and as yet the cause of the shooting remains a mystery.

Dr. Levering was born in the neighborhood, and was a kind-hearted, pleasant, genial gentleman, and not at all the kind of man who would have enemies to seek such revenge. This family has been singularly afflicted within a short time, Mrs. Levering having lost three children, a sister, mother, and husband, within two years. First, one of the children died suddenly of spotted fever, then a second was taken with the disease, and also died after lingering a short time. Not long after, a brother of Dr. Levering died, and then a third one of the children was taken sick a few weeks ago with scarlet fever. While this child was at the point of death, word came to Mrs. Levering that her mother was dying, and that she must go to her instantly, or she would not find her alive. Both her third child and her mother died within a few days, and she passed from the funeral of one to the funeral of the other. Now comes this last crushing affliction of the murder of her husband at his own door.

A number of the residents of the neighborhood have offered the following reward for the discovery of the murderer:—

$1000 Reward.—The above reward of one thousand dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Joseph H. Levering, near his residence, between White Hall and Rosemont stations, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Tuesday evening, February 13, 1866. Signed:—Morris R. Stroud, N. P. Shortridge, John Marston, Jr., Levi Morris, S. Hill, W. G. Lesher, C. J. Arthur, George F. Curwen, Isaac Hazlehurst, Dr. J. W. Lodge, John G. Henderson, William Miles, Joshua Ashbridge, R. N. Lee, J. J. Young, Professor H. Coppee, Howell Evans, Wistar Morris, David Scull, Henry Morris, Owen Jones, J. H. Askin, F. C. Yarnall, John M. Lindsay, Benjamin Humphrey, James C. Booth, and many others.

FUNERAL OF A MASON.—The funeral of William H. Adams, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, took place yesterday afternoon.

The cortege consisted of one hundred and fifty carriages, eighty of them being occupied by the Grand Lodge. The Grand R. A. Chapter, Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., Chapter No. 3, A. Y. M., and Friendship Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., followed the remains to the grave. Rev. John Chambers, Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, officiated. The deceased was laid out in full Masonic regalia. The coffin was a very handsome one, and was covered with black cloth, silver mounted. The name and age of the deceased was beautifully inscribed thereon. His remains were interred at Monument Cemetery.

THE ESCORT TO THE HIBERNIA.—An adjourned meeting of the firemen for the purpose of receiving the Hibernia Fire Company upon its arrival from Washington, on the 22d of February, was held at the Perseverance Hose House last evening. The Washington Hose Company sent delegates, which will make twenty-three companies in all represented. Colonel Fritz, the President, announced the following Special Aids to the Chief Marshal:—A. H. Ruhl, Fairmount Engine; Samuel Hamilton, Warren Hose; Charles McKinley, Southwark Hose; Joseph Hazard, Vigilant Engine; Samuel M. Clement, Western Hose.

A HAM THIEF.—John H. Lee, colored, was arraigned yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of a ham belonging to Mr. Glenn, corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets. On Saturday last he left a ham, and shortly after returned, saying that he had made a mistake, as it belonged to another person. John is also accused with having appropriated to his own use the hindquarter of a porker, which he delivered at the house of Sheriff Howell, and called soon after and obtained it, telling the servant he had made a mistake in the number. John was held to answer in default of $800 bail.

A NEW ORPHANS' HOME.—A number of ladies and gentlemen, impressed with the necessity of doing something for the orphan children of soldiers and sailors killed during the Rebellion, have commenced a movement, which has for its object the furnishing of a home for orphan boys alone, many of whom are now wholly unprovided for, and are left to take care of themselves. The movement has received the approval of many soldiers, sailors, and civilians, and there seems to be no doubt of its success.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.—The annual meeting of the friends and benefactors of the Catholic Seminary in this city will be held this evening, at the Cathedral. Addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood and others.

A large lot has been secured at the corner of Twentieth and Christian streets, in this city, for the erection of a new Catholic church.

TO THOSE WISHING Life Insurance, we would refer to the "American Life" in our issue of to-day. It is a Philadelphia institution, managed by some of our best known citizens, and is conducted with enterprise and ability, with assets liable for losses of over a million of dollars, and making annual dividends to the insured of fifty per cent. It has steadily doubled its business annually for several years past, and is on the topmost wave of prosperity.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About 11 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered under a bench in the third-story room of the building back of Sansom street, above Sixth, occupied by Mr. Brown, a stereotype finisher. The Good Intent and America Hose Companies were speedily on the ground, and extinguished the fire with plug streams.

DEER POISONED.—Since Friday last, three of the deer in Rittenhouse Square have died quite suddenly. It is supposed that they were poisoned, as those in Logan Square are in good health, though fed upon the same food. The Commissioner of City Property intends to have the dead animals examined.

ANOTHER WARD.—The Republican Association of the Twenty-fourth Ward held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and adopted a resolution asking the passage of a law to create an additional ward of the city by dividing the Twenty-fourth Ward.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER, Director.
The Director has the honor to announce that he will give a brief farewell season, commencing on MONDAY, February 26. For this purpose he has selected the strongest Operas in the entire Repertoire of the Grand German Opera Company, and will present them with casts and appointments of the greatest possible strength.
The Company embraces several new artists, together with the established favorites of former seasons. The Grand Choruses embrace the leading artists of the famous "Wiesbaden" Chorus, together with the leading voices of the Grand German Chorus of last season.
The Grand Orchestra consists of the best Professors of New York and this city.
The Operas will be mounted and costumed with the magnificent dresses, jewels, trophies and paraphernalias of the celebrated Esmeralda wardrobe.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.
2 13 LEONARD GROVER.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY will commence a brief season at the American Academy of Music MONDAY, February 26, 1866, with several important additions to the Company, Chorus, Orchestra, and Repertoire.
Full announcements will appear in the journals of Saturday evening, Sunday and Monday mornings.
The Season sale will commence MONDAY Morning next. 2 15

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 15,
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR,
THE OUTCASTS,
THE OUTCASTS,
THE OUTCASTS,
which, notwithstanding it has met with the most
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS,
and is nightly greeted with every sign of
DELIGHTED APPROBATION,
and received with enthusiastic
OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE,
must be withdrawn at the end of the present week to make way for the gorgeous spectacular Drama,
THE ICE WITCH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17,
NINETY-FIRST
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
when will be given the first day performance of
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCASTS.
MONDAY EVENING, February 19,
will be produced the gorgeous spectacular Drama,
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1.15. Curtain rises at 2.15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
JOHN S. CLARKE
EVERY NIGHT.
DOUBLE COMEDY BILL
CLARKE as..............Dr. Pangloss
CLARKE as..............Dromio
THURSDAY. Colman's fine old Comedy of
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
To conclude with Shakespeare's great creation,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Syracuse..............Mr. J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY. BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Morton's great Comedy of
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
Revival of the glorious Extravaganza called
P. P.;
OR, THE MAN AND THE TIGER.
Bob Buckskin..............Mr. J. S. CLARKE
SATURDAY, A GREAT BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF EMMA WALLER
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 14,
NAOMI, THE DESERTED.
NAOMI, THE DESERTED.
NAOMI, THE DESERTED.
Naomi..............EMMA WALLER
Marie..............Miss E. Price
Herman..............McKee Rankin
Lorenz..............Mr. F. Mackay
Rosenstein..............E. L. Tilton
After which,
A REGULAR FIX.
A REGULAR FIX.
Hugh de Bras..............Stuart Robson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER
HAMLET AND MEG MERRILIES.
MONDAY NEXT, CHANFRAU'S "SAM."
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD—NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALLETT THE JESTER'S
BENEFIT.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 16.
NOVEL PROGRAMME.
WALLETT AS THE STATUE.
WALLETT'S LECTURE ON MESMERISM.
WALLETT'S SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.
The whole Company and noble Stud will be called into requisition, to form a grand phalanx of Equestrian wonders seldom seen—never excelled. See bills of the day.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY. 2 12 3t

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS,
THE CELEBRATED W. F. WALLETT,
The Child Wonder, MASTER SEIGRIST,
only six and a half years of age.
THE SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
MONS. FRANCOIS SEIGRIST,
and his Trained Dogs.
SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA—CONCERT HALL. LUCREZIA BORGIA,
FRIDAY EVENING next, February 16,
with Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Miss Denegre, Miss Wells, Mr. Waterman, and Mr. Nathans in the cast.
Season tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies for balance of season, $10. Single tickets $1·50 each, to be had at Mr. Perelli's Rooms No. 1228 Chesnut street daily, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on Friday from 9 to 4 P. M. 2 14 3t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BY THE UNANIMOUS REQUEST OF THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC,
THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
Will repeat the Grand Oratorio of
ELIJAH,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at C. W. R. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut, and at the Academy, on MONDAY MORNING.
Price, $1; Family Circle (without reserved seats), 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. 2 15 thsm3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMBINED EFFORT OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.
PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
"LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1866.
Addresses, Recitations, Debates, Readings, etc., by S. K. MURDOCH, N. K. RICHARDSON, CHARLES W. BROOKE, and speakers from the different societies.
Music by the Germania Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. 2 10 5t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
MONDAY, February 12,
and every evening through the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SATURDAY, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 12 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP

OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

30,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP,

to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH,
2 18 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup'r C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, sulphuric, 500 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
480 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
268 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.

Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

JAMES M. WHITTMORE,
1 31 2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,	Augers,
Boilers,	Chisels,
Cots,	Files,
Cauldrons,	Hatchets,
Kettles,	Hammers,
Pans,	Saws,
Stoves,	Wheelbarrows,
Shovels,	Grindstones,
Chairs,	Fire Hose,
Chests,	Ladders,
Desks,	Paulins,
Wardrobes,	Pork Barrels,
Lounges,	Gas Generators,
Letter Presses,	Rags,
Spittoons,	Rope,
Tables,	Trucks,
Window Shades,	1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.
Doors,	
Window Frames,	

Together with a lot of
TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL,
consisting of—
86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
43 Wire Reels, 115 Reel Stands,
59 Gears for do., 40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 13 8t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1280 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 680 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 306 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 205 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles," registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Holcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Colonel Mulhean," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1866.

Will be offered at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, the following articles:—

About 9 head of excellent work Oxen.
2 Cows.
10,000 pounds of Corn (in the ear).
430,000 pounds of Bran.
117,000 pounds of Hay.
2,200 gallons of Extract of Coffee.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz.:—

About 2000 pounds of Salt Beef.
980 pounds of Smoked Beef.
3517 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1500 pounds of Hard Bread.
1100 pounds of Corn Meal.
4800 pounds of Dried Peaches.
2000 pounds of Hominy.
600 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.
1740 pounds of Mixed Vegetables.
2554 pounds of Beans, etc. etc.

Also, the following articles of Commissary Property:—

Iron Safes,	Pinchers and Adzes,
Letter Presses,	Bake Pans,
Desks,	Trucks,
Tables,	Wheelbarrows,
Chairs,	Field Desks,
Camp Tables,	Coffee Mills,
Spring Balances,	Pumps,
Beam Scales,	Axes,
Platform Scales,	Axe Handles,
Counter Scales,	Cooking Stoves,
Meat Saws,	Bread Troughs,
Commissary Chest,	One Scow,
Liquid and Dry Measures,	Cauldrons,
Faucets,	Fire-brick,
Cooper Vices.	Lamps, etc.

Also, a lot of Coffee and Salt Sacks, Gunny Bags, Rags, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. BELL,
2 5 8t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of NEW AND WORN SUPPLIES, comprising—

Axes,	Jackets,
Boots,	Knapsacks,
Bootees,	Kettles,
Buttons,	Leggins,
Coats,	Mittens,
Coat Straps,	Mess Pans,
Camp Colors and Cases,	Numbers,
Caps,	Pillow Cases,
Cap Covers and Capes,	Pompons,
Canteens,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Stockings,
Epaulettes,	Scales,
Flags,	Spades,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,	Shovels,
	Sweat Leathers,
Hatchets and Handles,	Silk—Blue and Scarlet,
Haversacks,	Tents—about 5000 Cotton and Linen,
Hat Ornaments,	
Iron Bedsteads,	Tent Flies,
Iron Pots,	Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at this Office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 9t Philadelphia Depot.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Delaware,
February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.
All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on
FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,
Two hundred serviceable MULES.
One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of
Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods or undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw 3m

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

The High School Alumni—Needed Reform in our Common School System.

LAST evening, at the annual meeting of the Alumni of the Central High School, a committee, appointed to defend the Institution from any attacks, submitted a report and series of resolutions, which, if carried out, will do much towards remedying the evils into which the whole common school system of our city has fallen. One of the resolutions declared

"That unless some reform is speedily made in the class of persons selected to be the judges of our educational system, the question will arise whether the whole elective plan, as far as a choice of school controllers is concerned, is not a radical evil, and efforts be deemed necessary to secure the appointment of officers by the courts."

The loud applause with which this resolution was received, and the nearly unanimous vote by which it was adopted, testified to the earnest determination of the meeting to see that some cure be sought and found for the disgrace which is now settling upon our schools. The High School, as at present conducted, is not guided by those whose ability and position fit them to be "judges of an educational system." The Faculty of the institution is bound hand and foot by a committee of the Board of Control, and it was said and is commonly reported that the chairman of that committee is opposed to the very existence of the institution which he was selected to govern. The decided anomaly is presented of a standing committee to rule a school being presided over by a gentleman opposed to the objects for which the committee was created. We do not desire to do any one injustice, and if we are misinformed we shall be happy to correct any unintentional misrepresentations; but if we are correct, then it is a duty which the chairman owes to himself, the institution, and our city, to resign a post for which, though a biassed judgment, he is incompetent.

The recent remarkable vote in the Common Council has aroused the friends of the school to the danger with which it is threatened; and having been once aroused, they are not likely to sit supinely down and watch the destruction of their *Alma Mater*. We agree with the committee of the Alumni, that "there are many faults that need correction, many evils for which there should be a remedy; yet we hold that evils can be reformed by proper action of the Board of Control, and without the abolition of the institution. Reformation is needed in the system, and reformation will not injure the Board itself. It is rather through the neglect of the gentlemen whose duty it was to direct the plan of education in the right channel, than because of any radical defect in the school itself.

The question is now arising whether it were not indeed better that there be some amendment in the law, so as to make the Controllers, like the Board of Health and Guardians of the Poor, the appointments of the Judges of our County Courts. There are many reasons to be adduced in favor of such a change, and many in opposition. It would certainly have the effect of elevating the status of the Controllers. As the law at present reads, the office is given away as the petty present due to any scheming yet ignorant politician. Within a few days we were told by a gentleman who often officiates as delegate to the ward conventions, that "the end of the ticket being School Directors, was usually filled up with bar-tenders, as a bid for their influence."

Such an acknowledgment is a disgrace to our city. Why could we not have it arranged similarly to that of our sister sister of Boston, where it is an honor, a compliment to be appreciated, for any citizen to be chosen to the post? It is equivalent to the public assertion that the gentleman was peculiarly fitted, by learning and probity, for so important a duty as guiding the course of youthful study. On the contrary, in our own city there are few able men who will condescend to go first into the ward conventions, the precinct meetings, then into the directors, and after being contaminated with the contest, come into the Board of Control, to be worse contaminated than before. What we need is a total separation of the educational and the political interests of our city. They have nothing to do with each other in character; they are diametrically opposed in fact; then why should they be governed by the same men, and the same hand sign a diploma as issues an alderman's writ, or drafts the resolutions for the adoption of a political convention?

The Committee have well expressed the needed change when they say, "We implore our fellow-citizens to join with us in removing the educational interests of our city from all political influence, which can only degrade and injure the cause of knowledge and advancement." There is no necessity for advocating the High School. It has sent forth five thousand graduates within its short life. They are holding almost every position in the community. They are, despite the assertions to the contrary, good, trustworthy, and, in many cases, distinguished citizens. We could point to a score who are moulding the financial, political, religious, and scientific world, who hold her diplomas. The institution is a benefit, an incalculable benefit to our city. Without it the whole system would have sunk to the level from which the High School raised it. Each grammar school would be an independent and separate institution. They would have no common level. They would have no generous emulation, and the depression of the whole system would be the inevitable result. We are, therefore, most strenuously opposed to its discontinuance. It is at present better managed, so far as the Principal is concerned, than it has been within the past ten years; and were it not for the continual tampering of the Committee of the Controllers, its standard would be elevated still higher.

Many of our readers do not know how the wheels within wheels of the Board are working, and we have not space to tell them here. At some future time, when the interests of the school demand, we will make a full *expose* of how the "guides of our educational system" hold an inquisition, a Star Chamber council, and how all these actions tend to raise the standard of popular learning. As it at present stands we must congratulate the community that a committee of thirteen, many of them our first citizens, were appointed at the Alumni meeting, who will watch with lynx eyes any effort to destroy the school, and reveal what lies behind the veil, of the motives which govern the Controllers and also certain of the professors of the institution.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS AND AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.—The *Commercial Advertiser* well says:—

"It appears strange that, while the tonnage of the United States has increased to its present large proportions, of all the fine steamers that voyage between this country and Europe but two are American bottoms, namely, the *Arago* and *Fulton*, of the New York and Havre Line, although years back there were three American lines established at this port, running respectively to Liverpool, Havre, and Bremen. The Liverpool (or 'Collins Line') was composed of the steamers *Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Baltic*, and *Adriatic*. The Havre Line had the *Franklin*, the *Humboldt*, and the *Bremen*, the *Washington*, and the *Hermann*. If foreigners can run successfully lines of first-class steamers, why not we? The idea that it cannot be done without Governmental aid is scarcely feasible."

The facts here set forth merit the attention of our political economists. Why should American companies purchase all their vessels from foreign builders? Are we so under the influence of European capital that we hold the vessels of each nation are of equal worth and safety, and a discrimination, if any, in favor of the speed of our own built; that we must purchase from foreigners what are lying idle on our own docks?

But, as Philadelphians, we have a peculiar disgrace. We find that of all of the lines in operation, not one from our port can be found in the list. The following are the European lines at present in operation:—

FOREIGN LINES.

New York and Liverpool..	British and N. American R. M. Steamship Co. (Cunard's).
New York and Liver ool..	Inman Line.
New York and Liverpool..	National Steam Navigation Co.'s Line.
New York and Glasgow..	Anchor Line.
New York and Hamburg..	Hamburg American Packet Company.
New York and Bremen...	N. Ger'n Lloyd's S. S. Co.
New York and Havre.....	General Trans-Atlantic Co
New York and London....	Howland & Aspinwall, Agents.
Boston and Liverpool.....	Cunarders
Boston and Liverpool.....	Warren & Co.'s Line.
Portland and Liverpool ...	Canada Steamship Co.
N. Orleans and Liverpool...	British and American Steam Navigation Co
Baltimore and Liverpool..	

How long shall it be a disgrace to our city that we cannot support one line, while New York and Baltimore support half-a-dozen?

IN CONGRESS, yesterday, Mr. O'NEIL, of our city, desired a reform to be secured in regard to the building which the Appraiser of the goods which come to our port could use as a warehouse, and suggested the propriety of employing the old Pennsylvania Bank as the centre of the official appraisements of Philadelphia commodities. As it at present stands, this particular department of the United States authority appears to us to be without local habitation, although it has a name. We can see no good reason why the suggestion of Mr. O'NEIL should not meet the approval of the Committee. Retrenchment and reform are now the order of the day, and why the Government should go to the expense of either erecting a new building, or renting, at an exorbitant cost, another one, when one already within their control is lying idle, is to us inconceivable. The position of Appraiser is one of great interest to our Government, as well as to our whole mercantile community; and it is only proper that some commodious and central spot be selected, where it would be convenient for our citizens to attend, and at which we would not have to blush as we pointed out to the foreigner the building occupied by an influential officer of our nation.

PRICES COMING DOWN.—The decline in prices indicated by the market reports last week was a good thing for the people. The fall in cotton during the week was about five cents a pound, equal to two millions of dollars on the stock held in New York. Why should not paper, into which cotton enters largely, fall as fast? Corn declined five cents a bushel, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars on the supply held by the dealers. Wheat fell three to five cents a bushel. The enormous rise in rents cannot be maintained in the midst of this general subsidence of values and these losses of dealers.—*Albany Argus.*

A STORMY VOYAGE.—The Buffalo *Courier* says:—The steamer *Europe*, on board of which Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore embarked on the 5th of January for Brest, arrived out after a most boisterous passage. When within about five hundred miles of Brest the shaft broke, and the balance of the voyage was prosecuted under sail alone. As they passed the harbor of Brest, the wind became adverse, and they were forced to bear away up the English Channel, and finally reached the naval harbor of Cherbourg, where they landed after being fourteen days at sea.

A PROJECTED VISIT TO THE SEA ISLANDS.—We are informed that General Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and several other persons, contemplate making a tour to the Sea Islands, with a view of ascertaining definitely the condition of the freed people and the country. They expect to leave Charleston this morning. They have a special steamer at their disposal and will probably be a week or ten days in making the round trip.—*Charleston Courier, 10th.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—John B. Houser and Daniel Buser vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria county. In this case the writ of error was allowed by Justice Thompson on the 15th of January, and then specially ordered to be heard before the Court at Philadelphia to-day. The defendants in the Court below were indicted for the murder of Polly Paul and Catharine Munday, and were convicted and sentenced.

The case was then removed to this Court on the writ of error allowed by Justice Thompson. The assignments of error are principally to the admission of one of the jurors to testify to the delivery of a prisoner to the Warden of the Western Penitentiary, to the admission of another juror to prove the number of hours the passenger train requires to run from Pittsburg to Wilmore, and to the admission of a witness, who had been twice tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for burglary; a pardon for the last offense being the only pardon produced by the Commonwealth. A. Kopelin, John P. Linton, and W. H. Ross, Esqs., appear for plaintiffs in error; and George M. Reade, R. L. Johnston, and J. F. Barnes, Esqs., for the Commonwealth.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—Ashmead vs. the Protestant Episcopal Book Society. An action to recover for tracts printed, as is alleged, for defendants for circulation in the army by the Christian Commission. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—Campbell & Phaio vs. Schick. A feigned issue to test the validity of a bond. Before reported. The case is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—President Judge Sharswood.—Frederick Scura shuen vs. the Security Insurance Co. of New York. An action on a policy of insurance for $1800 on a lot of hay stored on the wharf, below Vine street, which was destroyed by fire on the 3d of August. The hay was insured at the rate of $30 per ton. The defense set up was that the hay had been rejected by the Government as unfit, and was not in reality worth more than $15 per ton. On trial. John Edwards, Esq., for plaintiff. Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for defendant.

Macauley vs. the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries to a horse of plaintiff, occasioned by the alleged negligence of defendants' servants. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The morning was mainly consumed with the speeches of counsel in the case begun yesterday, in which John McLaughlin and William Kelly were charged with two burglaries, committed at the hotel kept by Mr. Samuel D. Sayres, at Point Breeze, on the nights of the 10th and 13th of January. McLaughlin pleaded guilty to both indictments, and Kelly not guilty.

After trial yesterday he was acquitted upon the first indictment. On the second indictment McLaughlin was used as a witness against him, and testified that Kelly, who lives in Pine alley, suggested the burglaries, was a participant in their commission, and took the lion's share of the plunder. Mr. Sagers testified that on the night of the 13th of January he had stolen from him $311. Of this amount McLaughly said he got only $40.

The defence urged on behalf of Kelly that the story of McLaughlin was a fabrication from beginning to end, and that his evidence being uncorroborated, and being that of an accomplice, was unworthy of belief, therefore the jury would be unsafe in convicting upon it. Jury out.

Henry Trusty, Samuel Bass, and Samuel H. Lane, all colored, were charged with burglary, committed at the house of Mrs. Margaret H. Stevens, Rittenhouse street, Germantown, on the night of the 22d of January, and stealing therefrom an overcoat and other clothing, the property of Mr. E. H. Hollingshead. Reserve Officer Kendig arrested the defendants in Marks' lane, when two of them made a clean breast of the affair, and said they had broken into the house, cut through an inside door, and committed the robbery.

Lane, the youngest of the three, said that he stood outside, and watched. The jury convicted Trusty and Bass, who were before convicted this week, upon another charge, and were then sentenced to a term of imprisonment, were sentenced to a further imprisonment of seven years and two days. Lane being young, but seventeen years old, was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Caroline Carter was charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Mary Schwartz. The latter testified that defendant attacked, and cut her with a hatchet on the hand, and followed up the attack by striking her with a chair. The affair occurred in Mrs. Carter's house, and seemed to have originated in a quarrel between the daughter of Mrs. Schwartz and a man who was present, in which the defendant interfered in the manner above described. This was prosecuting testimony.

Defendant called a witness who testified that Mrs. Schwartz was ordered out by Mrs. Carter, who went out and smashed in a window with her hand, and in doing so cut her hand; there was no striking with a hatchet or chair either. Verdict not guilty.

THE IRON INTERESTS.—The Erie *Dispatch* says that the diminution of the production of manufactured iron in this State and Ohio, by the strikes and stoppage of work, amounts to the enormous quantity daily of 5000 kegs of nails and 2000 tons of iron. These figures look large, but we are assured that they are very nearly correct. The manufacturers positively assert that they cannot possibly pay the wages demanded by the workmen, and are forced to stop their works. If this state of things continues there must be an advance in price, which will have depressing effect on the spring business. Machinists and builders would do well to prepare for such a state of affairs by securing their stock as early as possible.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES IN FRANCE.—The model lodging-houses now erecting at Montrouge, France, by direction of the Empress, are so arranged that rooms for single men will be obtainable for $20 per annum. The apartments for married couples will range from $40 to $80 a year, and comprise two rooms and kitchen, with an abundant supply of water. The doors will be open night and day. The rent may be paid quarterly, monthly, or weekly, and under no circumstances will the furniture be held liable. The insolvent lodger will merely be required, on removing his household goods, to give a verbal promise to pay his arrears as soon as possible.

SEWER RATS KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.—A new and curious use of electricity is now made in the Paris sewers. There, as is well known, the rats swarm by millions. Wires one hundred metres long, insulated by glass feet from the ground, and connected with a strong galvanic battery, are spread through these subterranean walks. Little pieces of roast meat are attached to these wires at short distances, and the rats by nibbling at the bait, bring down the galvanic shock with terrific power upon their bodies. Death is instantaneous, and the morsel moreover remains almost intact, ready to destroy other victims.

DECEASED.—Colonel Bolling Hall, Jr., died on the 3d inst., near Montgomery, Alabama, after a painful illness, the result of amputation of a leg, which was shattered by a shot in the charge of Gracie's Brigade at Petersburg. At the outbreak of the war he was a student of law at the University of Virginia. Immediately joining the ranks as a private in a company of students, he served at Harper's Ferry. He was subsequently engaged in several battles, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

RATE OF INTEREST IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill declaring that legal interest in that State shall continue to be at the rate of six dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year, and proportionately for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, when a higher rate shall not be agreed on between the parties. But contracts may be hereafter made for a higher rate of interest not exceeding eight dollars upon one hundred for a year, and proportionately for a greater or less sum.

—The Governor of Louisiana has vetoed the Parochial Election bill.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 15, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper is scarce, and ranges from 7@9 ₱ cent. per annum. Stocks were very dull this morning, there being very little disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 6s of 1881 sold at 103¾@104; 5-20s at 102⅞@103; and 7·30s at 99⅛@99¼, a slight advance. City loans are without change, the new issue sold at 91¾.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Catawissa preferred sold at 37¾@37½, a decline of ½; common do. at 25½, no change; and Reading at 50¼, a slight advance. 117 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¼ for Pennsylvania; 31½ for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 64¼ for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 26 for Elmira common.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 30½, a decline of ½; 73 was bid for Second and Third; 34½ for Hestonville; 13 for Ridge avenue; and 21 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 52 for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred do.; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 32 for Delaware Division; and 57½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are neglected. Ocean sold at 15¾@15½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$3000 U S '81s	103⅝	700 sh Green Mtn	4 1-16
$10000 do	104	400 sh do	4 1-16
$7000 U S 5-20s 62	103	100 sh Catawissa	25½
$500 do	103	100 sh N Central	43½
$350 do reg	102⅝	100 sh Ocean	15½
$1800 City 6s, old	87½	300 sh do	15½
$5000 do new	81½	100 sh do	15½
$1000 U S 7·30s F&A	99⅛	100 sh Reading	50⅜
200 sh Catawissa pf	37½	300 sh Big M'tn	5½
100 sh do	37½	100 sh 13th & 15th bds	30½

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 328 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

500 sh Alcorn	15	100 sh McElrath	1⅛
100 sh Sugar Cr	3	100 sh Am Gin Pf 2d	1
200 sh Big Tank	·44	100 sh St Nich Oil	·35

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	137½	138
American Silver, 4s and 5s	132	135
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¾
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	137¾	12 M.	137¾
11 A. M.	137¾	1 P. M.	137¾

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted 6@7 per cent. on call. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 7@7½, good at 8@9, and fair can be had in large amounts at 10@15 per cent.

"The proposition of the Controller of the Currency to add $100,000,000 of capital to the National Bank scheme is much app'auded by all speculators for a rise in commodities and stocks, but finds little favor elsewhere. What the country wants is less currency, and all attempts to increase it directly or indirectly by Congress should be discouraged. The present law could be amended to advantage by obliging every bank to deposit with the Government ten per cent. of legal-tender upon its circulation, and to keep fifteen per cent. more of legal money in their own custody.

"The State Bank currency is being destroyed at Albany quite rapidly, and at an early day national bank-notes and greenbacks will be the only currency. It is stated by parties dealing largely in currency, that there is quite a disposition to hoard 'greenbacks,' and that, outside of the leading commercial centres, they are becoming scarce."

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—"The calls for money are moderate, and the supply is amply sufficient. The banks are lending on call and for brief periods at six per cent., and discounting short dated paper at seven and three-tenths."

—The Baltimore *Commercial* says:—"Money continues abundant and in limited demand, and the loan market is consequently easy. There is but little paper offering on the street, and first-class is readily placed at 8 per cent., but for names less known rates range from 9 to 12 per cent. Call loans are 6 per cent., but there is a much larger amount of money offering on call than there is a demand for."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 15, 1866—There is a fair inquiry for prime Cloverseed, with sales of 100 bushels at $7·00@7 75 for fair and choice. Timothy is dull, and cannot be quoted over $4·25. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and is taken on arrival at $3 00@3·05.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in steady demand at $32 50 ₱ ton, but there is not much here.

There is more doing in Flour, and we notice sales of 3000 barrels choice Western extra family on private terms; 100 barrels superfine at $6 25; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $8 00@9 00; and 200 barrels Ohio do do at $13 00. Rye Flour is steady at $4 75@6 00; and Corn Meal at $4 25; but there is nothing of importance doing.

There is no essential change to notice in the Wheat Market. 2000 bushels common and prime red sold at $1·20@2 20; white ranges from $2 25 to $2 50. Rye is scarce and dull. We quote at 85c. Corn comes in slowly, but the demand is limited. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 70c. in the cars and from store, at which figure it is freely offered. Oats are dull at 45c. In Groceries and Provisions but little doing, and no change in prices.

Whisky moves slowly at $2 25@2 26 for Pennsylvania, and $2·27 for Ohio.

—The Territorial Legislature of New Mexico has repealed the free negro law, and the peon law is amended so as to make servitude under it entirely voluntary. A convention was ordered to frame a State Constitution. The election of delegates is to take place on the first Monday in March, and the Constitution is to be submitted to the people on the last Monday in April, so that the State may apply for admission before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

—At a great meeting in London, recently, the Rev. Mr. Rogers presented the report of the committee formed to consider the subject of education for the lower middle classes. It is proposed to establish, in the first instance, a school somewhere in the neighborhood of Finsbury for eight hundred or one thousand boys, all day-scholars, whose education is not to cost more than four pounds a year. A number of leading city firms have contributed one thousand pounds each, and others five hundred pounds each to carry out the scheme.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND SKATING MATINEE,
BY THE
SKATORIAL QUEEN
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE.
THE GREATEST LADY SKATER IN THE WORLD!

The lady and gentlemen skaters of Philadelphia, and all who admire this elegant accomplishment, will now, for the first time, be able to witness the wonderful perfection to which this graceful art can be brought. This lady skates to music, with all the grace of the most accomplished dancer.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17 from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Sold at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Risley's Bookstand, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy of Music. 2 15 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKATING.

GRAND SKATING MATINEE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BY THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
The Greatest Lady Skater in the World.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Sold at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut; Risley's Bookstand, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy of Music 2 15 3t*

NOTICE.

The attention of the Stockholders of the
AMERICAN EXPLORING COMPANY,
Is called to a meeting to be held
This Evening, at 7½ O'Clock,
BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 535 CHESNUT ST.

Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be laid before them.

By order of the President.
1t* GEORGE V. KIMBALL, Secretary.

CONCERT HALL.—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course before "The Social, Civil and Statistical Association," on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15th. Subject, "Liberty Victorious."

February 22.—General CARL SCHURZ. Subject, "The Problem of the Day."

March 1.—Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER. Subject, "The Nation's Great Opportunity."

March 8.—Professor WILLIAM H. DAY.

March 15.—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Miss L. T. GREENFIELD (the Black Swan) has kindly volunteered to furnish appropriate music on each evening.

Tickets for the Course, $1·25; Single Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at J. B. Pugh's book store, Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8. 2 13 3t*

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY EVENING the 16th instant, Professor HENRY MORTON will deliver his third Lecture on Light, entitled "Refraction, or Prisms and Lenses." Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 2 10 5t*

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CONCERT HALL.—This distinguished divine and popular lecturer will deliver a lecture at the above hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21.

Places for the sale of tickets will be announced in a few days. 2 17

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 26 25t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper Island Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 325 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February next, 1866 at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A. C. CATTELL,
WILLIAM GETTY,
A. R. CHAMBERS,
M. B. STROUD
ALFRED MARTIEN. } Directors.

1 31 w6t

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY will commence a brief season at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY, February 26, 1866,

with several important additions to the Company. Chorus, Orchestra, and Repertoire.

Full announcements will appear in the Journals of Saturday evening, Sunday, and Monday morning. The Season Seats will commence

2 15 1 MONDAY MORNING NEXT.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 15, 1866.

The Mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per steamer CUMBRIA, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

2 15 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 15 1866.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, will be closed at this office on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

2 15 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

PROSPERITY OUGHT NOT TO harden the hearts of patrons of
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Oration before the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI of the Philadelphia Central High school, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, by CHARLES HENRY BROCK, Esq. 2 12 4t*

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS
Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuth s 3m Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free of your stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
30,000 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881	
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Market value	$461,081·45
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate	147,300·00
Loans on collateral amply secured	169,481·05
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52,499·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks	65,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,492·92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry R. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

SPRING.

Just received, a very desirable lot of
WHITE GOODS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
MULLS, DIMITIES,
PUFFEM MUSLINS,
PIQUE MARSEILLES, ETC. ETC.,
which are offered at LOW PRICES. A large and carefully selected assortment of
MOURNING AND SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
HERNANIES FLORENTINES,
GRENADINES, TAMISES,
PARISIENNE CHALLIES,
DELAINES, ETC. ETC.
PLAIN BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE
SILKS.

The particular attention of HOUSEKEEPERS is directed to the stock of Furnishing Goods, which comprises
LINENS, TOWELINGS,
DAMASKS, QUILTS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, ETC.

PERKINS,
2 14 2t4p No. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
The Steamship
"CUMBRIA,"
Captain FRENCH,
WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY, February 17, AT NOON.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
No. 3 DOCK Street Wharf, and
2 13 4t 4p No. 210 N. DELAWARE Avenue

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Semi-Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music This Morning—List of Graduates—Highly Interesting Proceedings, Etc.

The Fifty-fifth Semi-Annual Commencement of the High School occurred this morning, at the Academy of Music. The immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity, the larger proportion of the audience being ladies, and the personal friends of the graduating class. Mr. Edward Shippen presided. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock, by the fine performances of the Germania Orchestra, under the leadership of Carl Sentz, followed by an eloquent prayer by Rev. J. Vaughan Smith.

John Davis Watson, of the *North American*, delivered the opening address. He referred to the fact that the existence of the High School had been threatened in certain quarters. He urged the people to sustain the institution, terming it the cap-stone of the educational system of Philadelphia. Twenty-seven years ago the High School was established because the primary schools were inefficient and a head was needed. Mr. Watson referred to the charge that the High School sent out drones into the community, instancing the fact that almost every department of civil and military life had representatives who were graduates of the Philadelphia High School.

Mr. Watson went very thoroughly into a discussion of the system of education practised at the High School, maintaining that its course of study was equal to any college in the country. He believed that if the standard of the grammar schools was elevated, we might have a number of High Schools instead of one, too small to accommodate all the applicants. The speaker closed by asking the audience if they desired to see the High School abolished? which was answered by a unanimous "No."

The Salutatory Address was delivered by John B. Stauffer, commencing with a very flattering compliment to the audience, and the kindness which the public ever extended to those struggling to improve their minds by gaining an education. The speaker referred to the fact that education is the strong bulwark of a republican form of government, and urged a greater attention to the educational wants of the youth of the nation.

The Scientific Address was made by Benjamin F. Houseman, who treated of the connection between science and nature; drawing illustrations from every-day life, and showing that every age had progressed only by developing natural forces. Mr. Houseman made a most excellent address, and received his due meed of applause.

Mifflin D. Nece delivered a historical address. His theme was the importance of the study of the past, and the effects which bygone events exercise upon the present. He made a *resume* of important epochs, and argued that no event of past time was without a controlling influence upon the generations that followed. The close of his address was devoted to our national annals, and contained many eloquent passages.

The next address was delivered by Samuel C. Coale, Jr., his subject being "Time, and its Influence on Man"—delineating the progress which the race had made in the successive ages of the world, and arguing a greater attention to the mental culture of the community. The speech gave evidence of deep study and thought, and was warmly received.

Frank H. Welsh delivered a most excellent address upon the subject of Popular Reading. He referred to the low standard of the literature which is furnished to the public at the present day, especially those that are found on the shelves of circulating libraries and on book-stands. The sentiments of the speech were greatly appreciated by the audience, who testified their estimation by repeated bursts of applause.

Ernest A. Farrington delivered the honorary address, taking for his subject the "Value of Life, and the vast responsibilities which are attached to it." The effort was an exceedingly fine one, not only in regard to its composition, but on account of the fine manner in which it was delivered.

The degrees were then conferred by Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers.

After a fine Valedictory, by Robert Williams, the vast audience dispersed to their homes, satisfied that the High School had not this year proved a failure.

Distinctions and Awards of Merit.

MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, being Graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than five years standing.

John W. Brown, Edwin L. Abbett, J. Sellers Bancroft, William George Brown, Robert P. Dechert, Adam Koiler, Jr., Charles C. Lister, Thomas J. Magill, J. Catherwood Robinson, Frederick Schober, J. Sulberger, J. Oliver Winchester, Ambrose E. Witmar, and George W. Pauly. Total, 14.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, they having completed the Four Years' Course, with their rank and their Graduating Averages.

No 1. Ernest A. Farrington, Graduating Average, 98·95; 2 John B. Stauffer, 96·90; 3. Benjamin F. Houseman, 96·65; 4. Robert Williams, 95·88; 5. Mifflin D. Nece, 95·28; 6. Samuel C. Coale Jr., 93·93; 7, Frederick R. Wallace, 92·33; 8, Clement R. Bowen, 91·00; 9, Robert G. Swift, 87·52; 10, Peter F. Graff, 86·25; 11, Ira MacNutt, 85·48; 12. Edward M. David, 80·95; 13, Edmund M. Evans, 76·35; 14, Frank H. Welsh, 76·50; and by resolution of the High School Committee, William J. Volkmar. Total, 15.

PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving Certificates of having completed Partial Courses, with their Averages.

For Three Years.—Charles Parker, Average, 93·1.

For Two Years.—Clayton F. Shoemaker, 97·6; William S. Robinson, 86·4; Isaac E. Unckel, 85·3; Charles V. Voorhees, 80·9; James F. Belt, 80·4; Francis A. Turner, 79·3; Charles W. Solomon, 78·2; William W. Twaddell, 77·3; Jacob S. Appel, 69·7. Total Certificates, 10.

DISTINGUISHED.

List of those Distinguished, they having attained Term Averages of Scholarship over 95.

Division A.—Ernest A. Farrington, Term Average, 99·8; John B. Stauffer, 98·2; Robert Williams, 98·0; Samuel C. Coale, Jr., 97·9; Mifflin D. Nece, 97·7; Benjamin F. Houseman, 97·5; Frederick R. Wallace, 95·7; Clement R. Bowen, 95·0; Ira MacNutt, 95·0; Robert G. Swift, 95·0.

Division B.—Worthington B. Thomas, 97·9; Sylvester E. Megargee, 97·8; Curtis N. Harris, 97·0; John W. Millick, 95·9; Robert G. Swift, 95·0.

Division C.—John K. McCarthy, 98·6; James Albert Haddock, 97·4; Ignatius J. Dohan, 97·5; Edward Channel, 96·5; Charles Parker, 95·0; Howard Wells, 95·0.

Division D.—Reid T. Stewart, 97·9; Alfred C. Rex, 95·6; Alfred C. Gibson, 95·0.

Division E.—Arthur Williams, 98·7; Herman H. Mund, 98·0; Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., 97·5; Harry S. Hopper, 96·8; Charles d'Invilliers, 96·1; William S. Robinson, 95·2.

Division F.—J. Monroe Willard, 98·6; Henry Rosenbaum, 97·6; W. Frederick Monroe, 97·8.

Division G.—Lewis S. Lee, 96·4; Richard G. Lippincott, 96·0; Alfred Einhorn, 95·0.

Division H.—William W. Stout, 96·7.—Total Distinguished, 37.

MERITORIOUS.

List of those declared Meritorious, they having attained Term Averages for Scholarship between 85 and 95.

Division A.—Peter F. Graff, 91·1; Edward M. David, 86·3; Edmund M. Evans, 85·0.

Division B.—John B. Colahan, Jr., 92·2; Charles P. King, 91·1; Charles G. Darrach, 90·0; Charles C. Taylor, 88·3; Samuel N. Levi, 85·9; Charles A. McDonnell, 85·8.

Division C.—Alfred D. Way, 94·2; William J. Campbell, 94·0; Isidor Levin, 92·4; Alfred B. Mustin, 90·0; Theodore F. Jenkins, 87·1; John N. Burgess, 86·2.

Division D.—John J. Foulkrod, 92·0; George W. Hunt, 90·0; Charles T. Harrop, 89·7; John D. S. Levis, 89·2; John H. Chestnut, 82·2; Henry Clay Pastorius, 86·9; Charles R. Ellis, 85·2; William Newton Meeks, 85·0; Overton Carr, 85·0; Leonidas T. Lehman, 85·0.

Division E.—Albert N. Heritage, 92·5; Charles E. Voorhees, 92·2; Henry Schmoele, 90·6; Harry C. Kingston, 89·6; George T. Harris, 89·4; Pemberton B. West, 88·5; James W. White, 88·3; Theodore Canfield, 87·8; Francis A. Turner, 86·7; Isaac E. Unckel, 86·0.

Division F.—Albert C. Peale, 94·2; Andrew W. Manship, 94·1; Edward S. Warren, 92·2; Miller Burkeardt, 91·8; William H. Francis, 91·0; Walter H. Henszey, 90·0; J. Howard Roop, 89·9; Alexander Ferguson, 85·3.

Division G.—William T. Peirson, 93·8; John Bartlett, 90·0; Harry W. Town, 88·5; Joseph S. Abey, 87·9; Victor A. Ellis, 87·7; Harry L. Warren, 87·6; John K. Campbell, 87·8; Walter S. Spackman, 87·8; John C. Newland, 85·3.

Division H.—William Henry Fussell, 91·8; Joseph W. Janney, 91·1; John H. Carroll, 90·6; William Himmelsbach, 90·4; David J. Bond, 90·1; Edgar S. Cook, 90·1; James M. Girton, 89·7; Thomas M. Bell, 89·5; Robert W. Armstrong, 87·5; Oliver H. Hill, 87·4; Frank A. Thompson, 87·0; Thomas Bell, 83·8; Joseph E. Gerick, 86·6; John Harper, 86·4; Robert W. Bell, 86·1; Thomas H. Eckfeldt, 86·1; Samuel E. Riddle, 86·0; Langdon C. Stewardson, 85·8; Charles H. Gilbert, 86·4; Harold Watson, 85·0; Christian Froelich, 85·0; William F. Lacy, 85·0; Arthur T. Garren, 85·0; William E. Harrop, 85·0.—Total Meritorious, 76.

GRADE NUMBERS AND AVERAGES.

List of those who have the highest Grade Averages of the whole number of Students.

	Grade Average.		Grade Average.
Ern'st A. Farrington	99·9	Charles d'Invilliers	98·1
Arthur Williams	99·4	William W. Stout	98·1
John K. McCarthy	99·3	John W. Millick	98·0
J. Monroe Willard	99·3	Alfred C. Rex	98·0
John B. Stauffer	99·1	Lewis S. Lee	98·0
Samuel C. Coale, Jr.	99·0	Fred'k R. Wallace	97·8
Robert Williams	99·0	Peter F. Graff	97·8
Worth. B. Thomas	99·0	Charles Parker	97·5
Herman H. Mund	99·0	William S. Robinson	97·5
Mifflin D. Nece	98·9	Clement R. Bowen	97·4
Sylvst'r E. Megargee	98·9	Howard Wells	97·2
Benj. F. Houseman	98·8	Alfred Einhorn	97·2
E. Z. Steever, Jr.	98·8	Rich'd G. Lippincott	97·2
Henry Rosenbaum	98·7	Alfred D. Way	97·0
James A. Haddock	98·6	Andrew C. Manship	96·9
Reid T. Stewart	98·6	William T. Peirson	96·6
W. Fred. Monroe	98·6	Curtis N. Harris	96·8
Ignatius J. Dohan	98·5	Robert G. Swift	96·2
Harry S. Hooper	98·4	John B. Colahan, Jr.	96·2
Edward Channel	98·2		

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A COTTON MILL—Loss $25,000.—At an early hour this morning the large cotton and woollen goods mill of Leason & Rummer, situated near the Falls of Schuylkill, was the scene of a disastrous fire. The dry-house was burned down, and a large stock of cotton goods were destroyed. The machinery in the burned building was either entirely destroyed or rendered almost useless. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. It is estimated that the loss will reach the large sum of £25,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. Fire Marshal Blackburn is at present engaged in making an active investigation into the circumstances connected with the fire.

WHISKY WELL WATERED.—John Kinney was indiscreet enough last evening to make a too familiar acquaintance with a fluid composed principally of corn-juice. In consequence his head became muddled, and his eyes refused to perform their proper duties. He inadvertently, therefore, found himself in close proximity to the Delaware river at the foot of Arch street, and quietly stepped overboard. Officer Myers, of the Harbor Police, was fortunately at hand, who rescued the *non compos mentis* Kinney from his damp quarters, and sent him home a wetter but a wiser man.

A DISHONEST COMMISSION AGENT.—A man named David Myers was intrusted last December with a quantity of goods by a firm in this city to sell on commission. David suddenly departed for parts unknown, taking the proceeds of sales as well as the commission on the same with him. Yesterday he was arrested for such an irregular method of doing business, and held by Alderman Toland in $1000 bail. The goods alluded to were valued at about $60.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received the following sums for the respective cases of charity which we stated a few days since:—

For Wounded Veteran—Amount before acknowledged, $3·13; P. E. A., $1; S. R. J., $1; L. A. G., $1; total, $6·13.

The same amount has been received from the same parties for a "*Soldier's Family.*"

For a Dying Soldier—Previously acknowledged, $55; P. E. A., $1; Total, $56.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the ball of the French Benevolent Society, on Tuesday, we erroneously complimented a party who had no direct control in the elegant affair. We should have given the credit for the most acceptable management of the refreshment rooms to Messrs. Sorlin and Lakemeyer, under whose charge the department of the *cuisine* was judiciously placed by the managers.

QUICK WORK.—The ship *Zouave*, bound for Liverpool, was loaded on Monday, by Messrs. William B. Thomas & Co., at their elevator, at Washington street wharf, in the short space of five hours, putting in during that time twenty-two thousand bushels of grain. To have loaded the vessel in the ordinary way would have required six days' time.

ONE OF THE RESERVE POLICE INJURED.—Officer George Finley, of the Reserve Corps, while in the Butler House, last evening, making an examination of the fire that took place in the rear of that building, stumbled over a box placed on the stairs, and fell down a flight of steps, injuring himself quite severely.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the dwelling-house No. 311 N. Front street was slightly damaged by fire.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!—
A dreadful thing 'tis to avow;
But there's a chap among us now,
Not "taking notes,"
But overcoats,
No matter when or how.

Use all the caution in your power,
For 'twere a woful loss indeed,
Should he to steal that coat succeed
Which you have bought from Bennett's Tower!

We have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, selling at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'s first class ready-made clothing house, under the "Continental."

SUPERIOR photographs at reduced prices. Now is the time. Have made by B. F. Reimer a photograph likeness of rare accuracy and exquisite style. Gallery No. 624 Arch street.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

"LOVE IN A COTTAGE" is all very well when you own the cottage, have money at interest, and a good supply of coal in your cellar. To get a first-rate article of Coal, visit Alter's Coal Yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Mr. Alter will not suffer a ton of inferior Coal to enter his yards; hence his success. If more convenient, you may leave your order at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7·30s and 5-20s.
Gold and Silver bought and sold
DREXEL & Co., 34 South Third street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CLARK—TRASK.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILLIAM CLARK to Miss ELIZABETH TRASK, both of this city.

FOLWELL—APP.—On the 28th of December, 1865, by Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Mr. HENRY H. FOLWELL, of Bucks county, to Miss CAROLINE E. APP, of this city.

REYNOLDS—BECHTEL.—On the morning of the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Samuel Irwin, WILLIAM P. REYNOLDS to Miss MARY M. BECHTEL. No cards.

DIED.

BECK.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM BECK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Seventh and Catharine streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

COLLADAY.—On the 12th instant, SAMUEL R. COLLADAY, in the 60th year of his age.

The male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 N. Seventeenth street, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, the 16th instant, without further notice. **

DENIS.—On February 14, 1866, Mr. ENOCH H. DENIS, aged 35 years.

The friends, relatives, and acquaintances of the family, Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., and Morning Star Division, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of his uncle, John A. Seitz, No. 1018 Girard avenue.

KELLY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. BRIDGET, wife of James Kelly, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Hancock and Thompson streets, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

LAVARELL.—On the 14th instant, MARY LAVARELL, in the 53d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Thomas F. Lea, Milestown, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train at Germantown, to convey them to the house. Interment at Laurel Hill. *

McKENNA.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, PATRICK McKENNA, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 1518 Pearl street.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Special Meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The hand of death has suddenly removed a most highly esteemed member of our Board, one with whom for many years it has been our privilege to associate in the fullest confidence as an officer, and the most sincere regard as a fellow member; and

Whereas, There only remains to us the sad satisfaction of referring to the memories of the past in tribute of his worth and of expressing our sympathy with the sorrowing friends who mourn his loss: therefore

Resolved, In the death of our late Treasurer, S. R. COLLADAY, Esq., this Board has lost a most faithful and conscientious officer, and a most efficient counsellor.

Resolved, That whilst we submit with proper resignation to the event which has taken from us our esteemed colleague, we nevertheless mourn his loss to the needy and suffering of our Association, to whom he has ever been a kind and hearty friend.

Resolved, In the life and character of SAMUEL R. COLLADAY we recognize the true portraiture of an honorable merchant and an honest man; kind and gentle in his deportment, firm in his principles, yet conciliatory in his intercourse with his fellow-men. We commend his example to all who value a good and honorable reputation.

Resolved, The sympathies of this Association be conveyed to the bereaved relations of our deceased friend, and that this Board unite in the funeral ceremonies, from his late residence, on FRIDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.
WILLIAM A. BOLIN, Secretary. It

COFFEE ROASTERS, OF SEVERAL PATterns and a variety of styles of Coffee Mills for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LARDING NEEDLE SKEWERS, BASTING Spoons, Egg Whips, French Cooks' Knives, Mincing Knives, Toasting Forks, Paste Jaggers, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery for Housekeepers' use, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A CLOTH HOLDER FOR A SMOOTHING Iron is unnecessary in the patent article, as the handle is so made as to dispense with the article. We also have Box Irons, with two heaters, and the usual kinds. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14 ly

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 21t

HAVANA CIGARS AND
LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.
Address, in real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2611. 2 15 s&3p

PUBLIC SALE.—
By direction of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be sold on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at HARPER'S FERRY, West Virginia, to wit:—
One hundred and fifty tons Cast Iron.
Five tons Wrought Iron.
One Iron Forebay Flume.
One large Turning Lathe.
One Rolling-Mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, etc., complete.
One hundred thousand Bricks (more or less).
Thirty-four Cast-iron Columns (new).
Seventy Cast-iron Window Frames.
Eight Anvil Blocks (cast).
One thousand two hundred and seventy Joslyn's Carbines, with appendages complete (new).
Three hundred and twenty Starr's Carbines, with appendages new and complete.
One hundred and seven assorted Revolvers.
Nine hundred and thirty Cavalry Sabres.
Two thousand one hundred and sixty Burnside's Carbines.
Five thousand Enfield Rifles.
Forty-six N. C. O. Swords, together with about one thousand sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle-blankets, halters, etc.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry Accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, etc. etc.
One large lot of finely dressed Granite Stone.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.
Term—Cash, in Government funds.
D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
JOHN KOONCE, Auctioneer.
HARPER'S FERRY, February 10, 1866. 2 15 10t

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 11m4p

CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 20 CENTS.
CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 23 CENTS.
MERRIMAC PRINTS, 25 CENTS.
PACIFIC PRINTS, 25 CENTS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
9-4 AND 10-4 UTICA, 10-4 PEPPERELL.
8-4 AND 10-4 WALTHAM, 10-4 BATES SHEETING.
All at less than wholesale prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 7 Nos 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GOOD SILKS AT LOW PRICES.—
We still maintain our reputation for
SELLING SILKS CHEAP.
We have now open a fine stock of
BLACK SILKS, EVERY VARIETY,
COLORED SILKS, EVERY VARIETY.
At less than the present cost of importation. Now is the time to buy Silks, as there is no doubt at all but that they will be very much higher. Having anticipated the present rise by buying our Silks some time back, we are now able to offer
VERY DECIDED BARGAINS.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 7 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS.—
Having finished taking account of stock, we find we have a few lots of
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
that we do not wish to keep until next season, and we have determined to close them out, at very low prices,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 7 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE OR Lease, at very low prices, embracing farming, grazing, planting, gardening, fruit-growing, cotton, turpentine, lumber, coal, iron, gold, silver and lead lands. Also, iron works, hotels, dwelling houses, and building lots. Apply for catalogues to
CHAMBERS, REGISTER & CO.,
No. 407 WALNUT street,
Philadelphia.
We solicit from owners of property orders for sales. 2 14w5t

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES
AND
GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success, the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the Electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice.

TO LADIES.—Our treatment is eminently successful in female diseases. Mrs. C. H. BOLLES gives her valuable services to all lady patients. Having cured during the last twelve years FIVE THOUSAND females suffering with every form of disease peculiar to their sex, her ability to cure is well established. Her great experience recommends her to the suffering of her sex.

REFERENCE.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—
George Grant, No 610 Chesnut street.
B. Z. Deshiver, No. 1136 Chesnut street.
General Pleasonton, No. 914 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army.
Hon David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois.
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 718 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney-at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert H. Nicolay, No. 5, William st., New York city.
C. Cummings Stuyvesant, street, New York city.
R. C. Shurtleff, No. 3722 Market street.
John N. Buist, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications in the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success, and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
2 15 1013 PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,
Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.
Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,
Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Junction Railroad Second Mortgage 6's,
Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1900. Coupons paid in full free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.
Among which can be found:—
Punch, Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly), Athenæum,
London Illustrated, Temple Bar,
Bell's Life, Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper, London Journal,
London Era, Garten Laube,
London Society, Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra, Kolnische Zeitung,
Fun, Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig, Leader,
Army and Navy Journal.
LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwslmrp

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL............$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER,
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY,
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 14 1mrp

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 3 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be greatly increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 14mths

DUPLEX SKIRT.
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be particularly experienced by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.
IN FACT for the promenade, or house, the church, theatre, or car they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for 12 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

HENRY S. FOOTE ON THE REBELLION.

Secret History—Jefferson Davis—The Rebel Cabinet—General Hindman, Etc. Etc.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish this week a work by H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, entitled "War of the Rebellion; or, Scylla and Charybdis: consisting of Observations upon the Causes, Course, and Consequences of the late Civil War in the United States." As will be gathered from the title, Mr. Foote gives in this volume his opinions on the war, and the causes which led to it. He discusses the political history of the country from the settlement of the colonies, rapidly, and blames abolitionists and secessionists alike for the war. He is of opinion that sectional parties brought on the war; he seems to forget that slavery caused the sectional parties. He seems to imagine that it was only the result of political squabbles.

His discussion of political questions has little value or interest. It is an attempt to warm up very stale meats. There are issues and questions so dead that they can never be infused with life again now that the struggle is over which killed them. The nation has stepped a step higher—it does not care to turn back and carefully examine the mud through which it has passed. But Mr. Foote scatters through his book reminiscences of public men, some of which are of interest. Here is a sketch of

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I saw him first in the city of Vicksburg more than thirty years ago as Lieutenant Davis. He was then a young man of modest and pleasing aspect and manners, but gave slight indications of any abilities likely to lead to future distinction. He married, left the army, and settled himself on a plantation of respectable dimensions in the southern part of the county of Warren, some twenty miles from the city of Vicksburg, where he has constantly resided since, until he became President of the Confederate States.

Mr. Davis and his official associates had no correct conception of the true character and dimensions of the war into which they had so hastily plunged, as was afterwards frankly confessed in many a lugubrious harangue, and in more than one solemn official document. They did not believe at first that the conflict would endure for a twelvemonth, and were even weak enough to calculate most confidently upon strong Northern aid, which it is now well known there never was the least probability of their receiving; albeit ex-President Pierce and several others, whose letters to Mr. Davis have recently seen the light, had plied this confiding personage with secret promises of support, upon which he built in part his hopes of one day wielding an imperial sceptre. As to the interposition of foreign powers in behalf of the now warring States of the South, though many deceitful assurances were received from abroad at different periods of the contest, no man of sound intellect anywhere now supposes that either the French or English Government ever seriously thought of embroiling itself in a transatlantic civic feud. Mr. Davis vetoed more bills during the short provisional *regime* than all the Presidents of the United States put together, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive, and no attempt to pass a single bill over his head was ever made.

DAVIS' CABINET.

There were only two of these functionaries whose official qualifications were even respectable—the Attorney-General, Mr. Watts, of Alabama, and the Postmaster-General, Mr. Reagan, of Texas. The Secretary of War (Mr. Benjamin), besides his inability to meet the military exigencies which he had been encountering, as well as the more serious ones in prospect, was subject to other objections as the incumbent of a high cabinet position of the greatest and most vital character. His reputation for integrity had never been good, and of late years it had become deeply tarnished by his known participancy in schemes of notorious corruption both in the State of Louisiana and in Washington city. The offensive moral odor arising from the celebrated Houmas fraud (one of the most unblushing and profligate legislative transactions that had ever disgraced the annals of a free people) had affixed such a stigma upon the reputation both of Mr. Benjamin and his friend and patron, Mr. John A. Slidell, as it was not possible that any lapse of time could entirely efface.

CURIOUS SECRET HISTORY.

Just about the time that I was laboring most assiduously to relieve the Department of War of Mr. Benjamin, by calling forth, as far as it might be in my power to do so, co-operative responses from the people, an occurrence took place in social life in Richmond which had much effect, not only upon the fate of Mr. Benjamin, but which, in the sequel, had much influence also upon the course of public events. I chanced to be invited to a dinner-party, where some twenty of the most prominent members of the two Houses of the Confederate Congress were congregated, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, and others of equal rank. General Joseph E. Johnston was also an invited guest. While the banquet was proceeding, Mr. Benjamin's gross acts of official misconduct becoming the subject of conversation, one of the company turned to General Johnston, and inquired whether he thought it even possible that the Confederate cause could succeed with Mr. Benjamin as war minister. To this inquiry, General Johnston, after a little pause, emphatically responded in the negative. This high authority was immediately cited in both Houses of Congress against Mr. Benjamin, and was in the end fatal to his hopes of remaining in the Department of War.

Mr. Davis, after deferring the sending in of his nominations for Cabinet appointments, under the permanent Constitution, for nearly four weeks, in order to have it in his power to persuade the Senate to confirm Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of War, in the event of his being renominated, ultimately relinquished this object in despair—that body, however accommodating it was in general to Executive fancies, having been found unwilling to participate in the terrible responsibility of such an act. Mr. Benjamin was finally nominated for the Department of State, and was confirmed, by a very small majority, for that place, where he had it in his power, both abroad and at home, to perpetrate *more barefaced acts of corruption and profligacy* than any single individual has ever been known to commit in the same space of time in any part of Christendom. I will here remark, in passing, that this frank and manly declaration of General Johnston rendered both Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin alike hostile to him, and he was fated to experience the effect of their malevolence on more than one subsequent occasion previous to his ultimate deprivation of military command.

Very great mischief notoriously resulted to the Confederate cause from the long retention in the office of Commissary-General of Colonel Northrop. This person is understood to be a native of South Carolina, and had spent some years in the city of Charleston anterior to the war as a practitioner of medicine upon the vegetarian system. Some mysterious circumstances, not heretofore explained, had, in some way, many years previous to the commencement of the war, established relations of special amity and confidence between himself and Mr. Davis, in consideration of which he had been located in an official position for which he was in every way as utterly unfit as any human being could be well imagined to be. His appearance was most unprepossessing indeed; his manners were coarse, overbearing, and insulting; his temper was austere, crabbed, and irritating; he was utterly ignorant of the duties of the post assigned him, and was not at all solicitous to make himself acquainted with them. His self-esteem was the most inordinate that I have ever known any human being to possess, and no man at all capable of judging of such a matter would have regarded him as in all respects *compos mentis*.

A general impression had long prevailed in Charleston that he was, in point of fact, more or less disordered in mind; and during the three years that I occupied a seat in the Confederate Congress, I received numerous letters from citizens of the highest respectability residing there, urging me, in the warmest terms, to aid in displacing him from the position which he was so signally disgracing.

I am not prepared to assert anything in regard to his pecuniary honesty, but it is undoubtedly true that all over the Confederate States he had men employed to purchase supplies for his department of notoriously bad character, not a small number of whom are known to have accumulated large fortunes during the war, the names of some of whom I could, were it necessary, quite easily specify, having brought their iniquities heretofore to the view of the Confederate Congress. The heartless tyranny practised by this monster of iniquity in all the States of the South, in connection with the system of forcible impressment established, has, I am persuaded, scarcely ever been equalled. His brutal indifference to the sufferings of the Confederate soldiers, by all of whom he was most cordially detested; his indecent and habitual disregard of the requisitions made upon his department, from time to time, by various military commanders with whom he was necessarily thrown into contact; his open and notorious employment of disrespectful and contemptuous language in regard to those in official station, to whom he was legally subordinate, are matters upon which it would be now superfluous to dwell.

Yet he was retained in the Commissary Department for four years, in utter contempt of remonstrance, of complaint, and of direct and positive accusations of delinquency. It is even true that Mr. Northrop was not a constitutional officer; after the commencement of the permanent Confederate Government he was never nominated to the Senate. But, though this matter was brought to Mr. Davis' special notice by grave proceedings in both Houses of Congress, he still held on to Northrop, nor did he ever deign to present his name to the Senate for the sanction of that body up to the latest moment of his own official existence.

SEDDON.

The career of Mr. Seddon, as Secretary of War, will long be remembered by all who ever entered the War Department, while he sat enthroned therein, with unmingled regret and indignation. It may be safely asserted that he did not possess one of the qualities needful to a creditable and useful performance of the duties which were now devolved on him. He was never able to learn even the ordinary routine of official business, and often scornfully declined attendance to matters of the most urgent importance. He was as arrogant and insulting to those who approached him in his official *sanctum*, as he was notoriously servile and fawning to his own executive chief. He evinced, from his very entrance into office, an utter disregard of all constitutional obligations; and in the exercise of the authority committed to him he proved himself to be the most heartless and ruffianly tyrant whom I ever yet saw in the possession of official power. Though he had always been an ardent State-rights man in profession, up to the breaking out of the war, it soon became evident that he had never sincerely cherished the smallest regard for the principles embodied in the well-known State-rights creed; and he habitually trampled under foot, and without a blush upon his livid and atrabilious visage, all the anciently recognized muniments of State sovereignty.

GENERAL HINDMAN ONE OF DAVIS' PETS.

General Hindman, of Arkansas, when a very young man, had, in the State of Mississippi, been a most noisy and unscrupulous advocate of Jefferson Davis and secession at that time propounded—had afterwards gone to Arkansas, where he had led for several years a very turbulent and disreputable life, but, by force of party drill, had been sent for a year or two to the Federal Congress—when the war broke out, was almost immediately given a high military command, and was rapidly promoted, until, as a major-general, he was sent to the State of his own residence, for the purpose of holding an important position there. This man, as his own formal report to the War Department evidenced, finding, as he said, that the very comprehensive provisions of the conscription law were not quite comprehensive enough to suit his purposes, deliberately amplified them by proclamation; declared martial law throughout Arkansas and the northern portion of Texas, and demanded the services of all whom he had thus illegally and tyrannically embraced in his own wide sweeping conscription list.

All who refused to obey his mandate, as he expressly confesses, were apprehended, subjected to trial by a military court appointed at the instant by Hindman himself, and when convicted, as a considerable number were, of an offense which he unblushingly acknowledges in this same report wholly unknown to the law of the land, he had them *executed*, and going even beyond the infernal Jeffreys himself in his barbarity, he, as he also ostentatiously declares in that same report, took care to be present to witness the dying agonies of his victims. This man seized upon all the cotton and other property for which he had use (as he boldly avows), burnt some, retained some, and appropriated a third portion to such purposes as he pleased. His cruelties were so enormous in Arkansas that it became unsafe that he should remain there longer.

SEDDON AS A CHEAT.

And yet Mr. Davis retained this man in the office of Secretary of War, amid continual indications of popular indignation and disgust, from month to month and from year to year; nor would he have been at last seen to vacate the official position which he had so long deeply dishonored, but for the undeniable fact that I had directly charged him upon recorded testimony, that is to say, upon the evidences supplied by the books of his own department, of having caused to be paid to himself, by his own official subordinates, forty dollars per bushel for his whole crop of wheat for the year 1064, while he was, by the instrumentality of forcible impressment, compelling the farmers of North Carolina, Georgia, and other States to yield up their wheat to the Government officials at the inadequate price of from seven to nine dollars in Confederate paper. I made this exposition in the last speech which I delivered in the Confederate Congress. Mr. Seddon resigned the Department of War the very next day. As chairman of a special committee of the Confederate Congress, organized at my own instance, for the purpose of inquiring into cases of illegal imprisonment, I obtained from the superintendent of the prison house in Richmond, under the official sanction of the Department of War itself, a grim and shocking catalogue of several hundred prisoners then in confinement therein, not one of whom was charged with anything but suspected political infidelity, and this, too, not upon oath in a single instance. Before I could take proper steps to procure the discharge of these unhappy men, the second suspension of the writ of liberty occurred, and I presume that such of them as did not die in jail remained there until the fall of Richmond into the hands of the Federal forces.

THE ERLANGER LOAN.

The celebrated Erlanger loan, the proposition to enlist in which came to Richmond under the sinister auspices of Mr. John A. Slidell, seemed to a considerable number of the members of the Confederate Congress to be a speculative project, adroitly set on foot chiefly for the benefit of Messrs. Slidell, Benjamin & Co., their aiders and abettors in the United States and in foreign countries; and we, therefore, struggled most earnestly to defeat it by every expedient known to parliamentary tactics. By the aid of the celebrated ten minutes rule and the sitting with closed doors it was finally carried by a somewhat meagre majority in the House.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The fact was very well known to me that Mr. Davis and his friends were confidently looking for foreign aid, and from several quarters. It was stated in my hearing repeatedly, by several special friends of the Confederate President, that one hundred thousand French soldiers were expected to arrive within the limits of the Confederate States by way of Mexico; while it was more than rumored that a secret compact, wholly unauthorized by the Confederate Constitution, with certain Polish commissioners who had been lately on a visit to Richmond, had been effected, by means of which Mr. Davis would soon be supplied with some twenty or thirty thousand additional troops, then refugees from Poland, and sojourning in several European States; which latter force, when it should arrive, not being levied under Congressional authority, would be completely at the command of the President, for any purpose whatever.

Alleged Monster Fraud—Thurlow Weed Accused of Selling the Rights of Others—Injunction to Restrain Thurlow, Etc.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Robertson.—An action was commenced yesterday which promises developments of some public interest. A motion was made by S. W. Cooper, counsel for plaintiffs, for an injunction to issue against the defendants; which was granted upon the following affidavit, which explains the nature of the case:—

City and County of New York, ss.—Charles F. Secor and William H. Secor, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that during the month of August last past they, the deponents, through their agents, Charles A. Secor, in connection with others, whose names are as follows, viz.:—Thurlow Weed, James L. Pond, Edmund Green, William L. Riley, and —— Conant, agreed together and between themselves, orally, that upon the obtaining by them, the deponents and the above named individuals, of certain concessions and grants from the War Department of the United States, viz., permission to construct, military aid, subsistence, forage, and such other aid as lay in the province and power of said War Department to afford, a line of magnetic telegraph should be constructed from the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to San Francisco, in the State of California, or some other point on the Pacific coast of the United States not designated; and that these deponents and the above-named individuals should have each an equal interest in the permission and privileges so granted by the War Department of the United States. That during the month of October last past or thereabouts, the Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, granted to the deponents and the above-named individuals permission to construct such a line of magnetic telegraph, and promised all and every such aid as lay in the power of said War Department to afford. That on or about the 18th day of January last past, William L. Riley and —— Conant, two of the individuals above named, transferred, assigned, and set over to the President, Directors, and Company of the American Telegraph Company, for a valuable consideration, all their right, title, and interest in, and to the permission and privileges granted as above described by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States; and that at about the same time, to wit, on the 18th day of January, Thurlow Weed, James L. Pond, and Edmund Green entered into an agreement with the said President, Directors, and company of the American Telegraph Comprny to sell and transfer to the said company, at some future day, and for a valuable consideration, all their right, title, and interest in the above described grant; and that such sale and agreement to sell and transfer were made without the permission or consent of these deponents or either of them. That such sale and transfer have not yet been consummated by the said Weed, Pond, and Green. That upon being duly informed of the sale and intended sale and transfer of their several interests by the individuals above-named, one of the deponents protested, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the above-named American Telegraph Company, against the payment of any consideration whatever to the individuals so selling and transferring until said company had paid or secured to him, one of the deponents, to be paid such interest as he represents; and also duly informed the said Secretary of the said American Telegraph Company in the above-mentioned letter of protest, that they, the deponents, were interested equally with the individuals who had sold and transferred and were about to sell and transfer their interests as above described, viz., that their interests were and are one-seventh of the whole. That it was and is the purpose of the above-named Weed, Pond, Green, Riley, and Conant to defraud them, the deponents, of their interest in the grant above described by selling and transferring such grant to the President, Directors, and Company of the American Telegraph Company.

And these deponents further say that they have commenced an action in the Superior Court, in and for the City and County of New York, against the said Weed, Pond, Green, Riley, and Conant, and that the defendants, or a portion of them, are irresponsible and unable to respond in damages.
CHARLES F. SECOR,
WILLIAM H. SECOR.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1866.—John Hayes, Notary Public in and for New York county.

The following is the order of injunction:—

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Charles F. Secor and William H. Secor vs. Thurlow Weed, James L. Pond, Edmund Green, William L. Riley, and —— Conant. It appearing satisfactorily to me by the affidavit of the above named plaintiff, dated on the 12th day of February, 1866, that sufficient grounds for the order of injunction exist, I do hereby order, on motion of Sidney W. Cooper, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiffs, that the defendants be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from selling, transferring, or assigning, or from consummating any agreement, verbal or written, to sell, transfer or assign to the President, Directors, and Company of the American Telegraph Company, or to any party or parties whatsoever, their several rights titles, and interests in a certain grant of the Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, of a permission and right to construct a line of magnetic telegraph from the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California; or from receiving from the said president, directors, and company, or either of them, any sum or sums of money, or other valuable consideration whatever, for or on account of their several interests in said grant until the further order of this court; and in case of disobedience to this order you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON,
Chief Justice Superior Court.
SIDNEY W. COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
New York, February 12, 1866.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Man and Pair of Horses Fall Over a Precipice.

An accident of a startling character occurred last Saturday forenoon, on the road leading from Lake avenue to Kelsey's Landing. Mr. David Bruce, a teamster, in the employ of Mr. Hollister, was hauling a load of lumber up the hill upon a bob-sleigh, and when part way up the hill, the horses became frightened at a stream of water which was running across the road, and began to back. Mr. Bruce, who was walking by the side of the sleigh, on the outside, was forced over the ledge of the precipice and fell some distance, landing upon a projecting ledge of rock. The sleigh and its load of lumber caught against a tree which stands at that point, but the forward bob became detached and the horses rolled down the declivity, a distance of sixty feet or more. One of them was killed and the other badly wounded.

We learn with regret that Mr. Bruce received injuries which are likely to prove fatal. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was lying in a very low condition at his residence, No. 110 S. Fitzhugh street. No bones are broken except a small one in the foot, but he is terribly bruised and is supposed to be hurt internally. He is about forty years of age, and has a wife and six children, the eldest of whom is fourteen years old. He is a discharged soldier of the 8th New York Cavalry.

The road on which this accident happened was formerly known as Buell avenue, but it was formally closed as a public highway by a vote of the Common Council some two years ago, we think. The cost of keeping it in repair was assigned as the reason for closing it, if we remember rightly. It is used by very few people except lumbermen and fishing parties, and we presume has had no work done upon it in a long time, and if so it must be in a dangerous condition. Fifteen or sixteen years ago two drunken men drove off the precipice above the point where the accident of last Saturday happened. They were in a buggy. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed, but the men escaped unharmed.—*Rochester Democrat, Monday.*

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the United States Hospitals, First-class Hotels, and Grocers, Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

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HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

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BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

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OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
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Always on hand,
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At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET.
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK SHIPPERS.—EXPRESS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship WASHINGTON is receiving freight at first wharf below Market street, and will sail on SATURDAY, 17th. WM. P. CLYDE & Co.,
2 15 2t No. 14 S. WHARVES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
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Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.
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CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin....$90·00 Steerage....$30·00
First Cabin to London. 95·00 Steerage to London... 34 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
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Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
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CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
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CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.

If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp.

Try one—they cost but ten cents.

Great inducements offered to agents.

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Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,568·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1 253,640·18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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A CAPITAL CRITIQUE.

FORM-SICKNESS.

BY JOHN RUSKIN, F. R. S. A., ETC.

There is a mysterious disease which the doctors find difficult of diagnosis, and from which foreign conscripts are said to suffer. They call it nostalgia, or *le mal du pays*—in plainer English-home-sickness. We have all read how the band-masters of the Swiss regiments in the French service were forbidden to play the *Rans des Vaches*, lest the melancholy children of the mountains, inspired by the national melody, should run home too quickly to their cows—that is to say, desert. That dogs will pine and fret to death for love of the masters they have lost, is an ascertained fact; and I have been told that the intelligent and graceful animal, the South American llama, if you beat, or overload, or even insult him, will, after one glance of tearful reproach from his fine eyes, and one meek wail of expostulation, literally lie himself down and die. Hence, the legend that the bat-men, ere they load a llama, cover his head with a poncho, or a grego, or other drapery, in order that his susceptibilities may not be wounded by a sight of the burden he is to endure; a pretty conceit vilely transposed into English in a story about a cab-horse whose eyes were bandaged by his driver, lest he should be ashamed of the shabbiness of the fare who paid but sixpence for under a mile's drive. I was never south of the Isthmus, and never saw a llama, save in connection with an overcoat in a cheap tailor's show-card; but I am given to understand that what I have related is strictly true.

If the lower animals, then, be subject to nostalgia, and if they be as easily killed by moral as by physical ailments, why should humanity be made of sterner stuff? After all, there may be such things as broken hearts. With regard to home-sickness, however, I hold that, as a rule that malady is caused less by absence from home than by the deprivations of the comforts and enjoyments which home affords. Scotchmen and Irishmen are to be found all over the world, and get on pretty well wherever they are; but a Scot without porridge to sup, or an Irishman without buttermilk to drink at breakfast, is always more or less miserable. The Englishman, accustomed to command, to compel, and to trample difficulties under his feet, carries his home-divinities with him, and has no sooner set up his tent in Kedar than he establishes one supplementary booth for making up prescriptions in accordance with the ritual of the London Pharmacopœia, another for the sale of pickles, pale ale, and green tea, and a third for the circulation of tracts intended to convert the foreigners among whom he is to abide. He suffers less, perhaps, from home-sickness than any other wanderer on the face of the earth; for he sternly refuses to look upon his absence from his own country as anything but a temporary exile; he demands incessant postal communication with home, or he will fill the English newspapers with the most vehement complaints; he will often—through these same newspapers—carry on controversies, political or religious, with adversaries ten thousand miles away; and after an absence from England of twenty years he will suddenly turn up at a railway meeting, or in the chair at a public dinner; bully the board; move the previous question; or, in proposing the toast of the evening, quote the statistics of the Cow-cross, Infirmary for Calves, as though he had never been out of Middlesex. In short, he no more actually expatriates himself than does an attache to an English embassy abroad, who packs up Pall-Mall in his portmanteau, parts his hair down the middle, and carries a slender umbrella—never under any circumstances unfurled—in the streets of Teheran.

But are you aware that there is another form of nostalgia which afflicts only Europeans, and, so far as I know, is felt only in one part of the world? Its symptoms have not hitherto been described, and I may christen it Form-sickness. I should wish to have Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Stirling, and Mr. Beresford Hope, on the medical board to whom I submitted my views on this disease; for it is one architecturally and æsthetically occult. This form-sickness begins to attack you after you have resided some time—say a couple of months—in the United States of America. Its attacks are more keenly felt in the North than in the South; for in the last-named parts of the Union there are fig and orange trees, and wild jungles, and cane-brakes, some of the elements of form, in fact. It is the monotony of form, and its deficiencies in certain conditions; that is to say, curvature, irregularity, and light and shade, that make you sick in the North. I believe that half the discomfort and the uneasiness which most educated Englishmen experience from a protracted residence in the States, springs from the outrage offered to their eye in the shape of perpetual flat surfaces, straight perspectives, and violent contrasts of color. There are no middle tints in an American landscape. In winter it is white and blue; in spring blue and green; in summer blue and brown; in autumn all the colors of the rainbow, but without a single neutral tint. The magnificent October hues of the foliage on the Hudson and in Vermont simply dazzle and confound you. You would give the world for an instant of repose—for a grey tower, a broken wall, a morsel of dun thatch. The immensity of the views is too much for a single spectator. Don't you remember how Banvard's gigantic panorama of the Mississippi used to make us first wonder and then yawn? Banvard is everywhere in the States; and so enormous is the scale of the scenery in the colossal theatre, that the sparse *dramatis personæ* are all but invisible. An English landscape painter would scarcely dream of producing a picture, even of cabinet size, without a group of peasants, or children, or a cow or two, or a horse, or at least a flock of geese, in some part of the work. You shall hardly look half a dozen times out of the window of a carriage of an express train in England, without seeing something that is alive. In America, the desolation of emptiness pervades even the longest settled and the most thickly populated States. How should it be otherwise? How should you wonder at it when, as in a score of instances, not more people than inhabit Hertfordshire are scattered over a territory as large as France? One of the first things that struck me when I saw the admirable works of the American landscape painters—of such men as Church and Kensett, Bierstadt and Cropley, and Hart—was the absence of animal life from their scenes. They seemed to have been making sketches of the earth before the birth of Adam.

This vacuous vastness is one of the provocatives of Form-sickness. To the European, and especially to the Englishman, a country without plenty of people, pigs, poultry, haystacks, barns, and cottages, is as intolerable as the stage of the grand opera would be if it remained a whole evening with a sumptuously set scene displayed, but not a single actor. New England is the State in which, perhaps, the accessories of life are most closely concentrated; but even in New England you traverse walks into which it appears to you that the whole of Old England might be dropped with no more chance of being found again than has a needle in a pottle of hay. But it is when you come to dwell in towns that Form-sickness gets its firmest grip of you. In a city of three or four hundred thousand inhabitants, you see nothing but mere flat surfaces, straight lines, right angles, parallel rows of boards, and perpendicular palings. The very trees lining the streets are as straight as walking-sticks. Straight rows of rails cut up the roadway of the straight streets. The hotels are marble packing-cases, uniformly square, and pierced with many windows; the railway cars and street omnibuses are exact parallelopipeds; and, to crown all, the national flag is ruled in parallel crimson stripes, with a blue quadrangle in one corner, sown with stars in parallel rows. Philadelphia, from its rectangularity, has been called the "chess-board city;" Washington has been laid out on a plan quite as distressingly geometrical; and nine tenths of the other towns and villages are built on gridiron lines. There are some crooked streets in Boston, and that is why Europeans usually show a preference for Boston over other American cities; while in the lower part of New York, a few of the thoroughfares are narrow, and deviate a little from the inexorable straight line. In most cases there is no relaxation of the cord of tension. There are no corners, nooks, archways, alleys; no refuges, in fact, for light and shade. In the State of Virginia, there is one of the largest natural arches in the world; but in American architecture a curved vault is one of the rarest of structures. The very bridges are on piers without arches. Sign-boards and trade effigies, it is true, project from the houses, but always at right angles. This rigidity of outline makes its mark on the nomenclature and on the manners of the people. The names of the streets are taken from the letters of the alphabet, and the numerals in the "Ready Reckoner." I have lived in G street. I have lived in West Fourteenth, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Mathematical calculation is the basis of daily life. You are fed at the hotels at stated hours; and the doors of the dining room are kept locked until within a moment of the gong's sounding. At some *tables d'hote*, fifty negro waiters stand mute and immobile behind the chairs of two hundred and fifty guests, and at a given signal uncover with the precision of clockwork one hundred dishes. These are not matters of opinion; they are matters of fact. Routine pursues you everywhere: from the theatre to the church; from the fancy fair to the public meeting. In the meanest village inn, as in the most palatial hotel, there is a travellers' book, in which you are bound to enter your name. You may assume an alias; but you must be Mr. Somebody. You cannot be, as in England, the "stout party in Number Six," or the "tall gent in the Sun." You must shake hands with every one to whom you are introduced; you must drink when you are asked, and then ask the asker to drink—though I am bound to say that this strictly mathematical custom has, owing to the piteous protests of Europeans, somewhat declined of late. If you enter a barber's shop to be shaved, a negro hands you a check bearing a number, and you must await your turn. When your turn arrives, you must sit in a certain position in a velvet-covered fauteuil with high legs, and must put your feet up on a stool on a level therewith. The barber shaves you, not as *you* like but as *he* likes, powders you, strains a napkin over your face, sponges you, shampoos you, pours bay rum and eau-de-Cologne on your head, greases, combs you out, and "fixes" you generally. The first time I was ever under the hands of an American barber, I rose as soon as he had laid down his razor, and made a move in the direction of the washhand basin. He stared at me as though I had gone mad. "Hold on!" he cried, in an authoritative accent. "Hold on! Guess I'll have to wash you up." That I should be washed up or "fixed," was in accordance with the mathematical code.

This all but utter absence of variety of form, of divergence of detail, of play of light and shade, are productive in the end of that petulant discontented frame of mind—of that soreness of spirit—with which almost every tourist who has visited the Great Republic has come at last to regard its civilization. As a rule, the coarser the traveller's organization—the less he cares about art or literature—the better he will get on in America. I met a fellow-countryman once, the son of an English Earl, at one of the biggest, most mathematical, and most comfortless, of the New York hotels, who told me that he should be very well content to live there for ten years. "Why," he said, "you can have five meals a day if you like." This is the kind of traveller, the robust, hardy, strong-stomached youth, fresh from a public school, who goes to America and does not grumble. But do you take, not a travelled Englishman, but travelled American, one who has been long in Europe, and has appreciated the artistic glories of the Continent, and you will discover that he finds it almost impossible to live in his own country, or "board" at an American hotel. Every continental city has its colony of cultivated Americans, good patriots and staunch republicans, but who are absolutely afraid to go back to their native land. They dread the mathematical system. Those who, for their families' or their interests' sake, are compelled to return, live at hotels conducted, not on the American, but on the European system—that is to say, where they can dine, breakfast, or sup, not as the landlord likes, but as they themselves like. Those who are wealthy, shut themselves up in country-houses, or splendid town mansions, surrounded by books and pictures and statues and tapestry and coins from Europe, until their existence is almost ignored by their countrymen. In no country in the world are so many men of shining talents, of noble mind, of refined tastes, buried alive as in the United States.

That which I call the mathematical system is only another name for a very stringent and offensive social tyranny; and, did we not remember that humanity is one mass of inconsistencies and contradictions, it would be difficult to understand how this social despotism could be made compatible with the existence of an amount of political liberty never before equalled in this world. Until 1861, the American citizen was wholly and entirely free; and now that the only pretext for the curtailment of his liberties has disappeared, he will enter upon, it is to be hoped, a fresh lease of freedom, as whole and entire as of yore. How far the social tyranny spoken of has extended, would be almost incredible to those who have not resided in America. "Whatever you do," said an American to me on the first day of my landing in the States, "don't live in a boarding-house where you are treated as one of the family. They'll worry you to death by wanting to take care of your morals." To have one's morals taken care of is a very excellent thing; but, as a rule, you prefer to place the curatorship thereof in the hands of your parents and guardians, or of your spiritual director, or, being of mature age, of yourself. "Taking care of morals" is apt to degenerate into petty impertinence and espionage. One of the most eminent of living sculptors in New York told me that for many years he experienced the greatest difficulty in pursuing the studies incidental to, and indeed essential to, his attaining excellence in his profession, owing to the persistent care taken of his morals by the lady who officiated as housekeeper in the chambers where he lived. It must be premised that these chambers formed part of a building specially erected for the accommodation of artists, and with a view to their professional requirements. Our sculptor had frequent need of the assistance of female models, and the "Janitress," as the lady housekeeper was called, had a virtuously indignant objection to young persons who posed as Venuses or Hebes, in the costume of the period, for a dollar an hour. She could only be induced by the threat of dismissal from the proprietor of the studio building, to grant admission to the models at all; and even then she would await their exit at her lodge gate, and abuse them as they came down stairs. Much more acclimatized to models was the good sister of William Etty, who used to seek out his Venuses for him; but a transition state of feeling was that of the wife of Nollekens, the sculptor, who, whenever her husband had a professional sitter, and the day was very cold, used to burst into the studio with a basin in her hand, crying: "You nasty, good-for-nothing hussy, here's some hot mutton broth for you."

To recapitulate a little. Form-sickness is the unsatisfied yearning for those broken lines, irregular forms, and infinite gradations of color—reacting as those conditions of form invariably do on the manners and characteristics of the people—which are only to be met with in very old countries. However expensively and elegantly dressed a man may be, he is apt to feel uncomfortable in a bran-new hat, a bran-new coat and continuations, and bran-new boots and gloves; and I believe that if he were compelled to put on a bran-new suit every morning, he would cut his throat before a month was over. The sensation of entire novelty is one inseparable from the outward aspect of America. You can smell the paint and varnish; the glue is hardly dry. The reasons for this are very obvious. American civilization is an independent self-reliant entity. It has no connections, or ties, or foregatherings with any predecessors on its own soil. It is not the heir of long-entailed patrimony. It is, like Rodolph of Hapsburg, the first of its race. It has slain and taken possession. In Great Britain we have yet Stonehenge and some cairns and cromlechs to remind us of the ancient Briton's acts; but in the settled parts of the United States, apart from the Indian names of some towns and rivers, there remains not the remotest vestige to recal the existence of the former possessors of the soil. There are yet outlying districts, millions of acres square, where Red Indians hunt, and fight, and steal, and scalp; but American civilization marches up, kills or deports them—at all events, entirely "improves" them off the face of the land. They leave no trace behind, and the bran new civilization starts up in a night, like a mushroom. Where yesterday was a wigwam, to-day is a Doric meeting-house, also a bank, and a grand pianoforte; where yesterday the medicine man wove his incantations, to-morrow an advertising corn-cutter opens his shop; and in place of a squaw, embroidering moccasins, and cudgelled by the drunken brave her spouse, we have a tight-laced young lady, with a chignon and a hooped skirt, taking academical degrees, and talking shrilly about woman's rights. A few years since the trapper and pioneer race formed a transition stage between the cessation of barbarism and the advent of civilization. The pioneer was a simple-minded man, and so soon as a clearing grew too civilized for him, the would shoulder his hatchet and rifle, and move further out into the wilds. I have heard of one whose signal for departure was the setting up of a printing press in his settlement. "Those darned newspapers," he remarked, "made one's cattle stray so." But railway extension, and the organization in the Atlantic cities of enormous caravans of emigrants, are gradually thinning the ranks of the pioneers. In a few years, Natty Bumppo, Leatherstocking, the Deerslayer, the Pathfinder, will be legendary. Civilization moves now in block. There is scarcely any advanced guard. Few skirmishers are thrown out. The main body swoops down on the place to be occupied, and civilizes it in one decided charge.

It may be advantageous to compare such a sudden substitution of a settled community for a howling wilderness, with the slow and tentative growth of our home surroundings. European civilization resembles the church of St Eustache at Paris, in whose exterior Gothic niches and pinnacles, Byzantine arches, Corinthian columns, Composite cornices, and Renaissance doorways, are all jumbled together. Every canon of architectural taste is violated; but the parts still cohere; a very solid facade still rears its head; and, at a certain distance, its appearance is not inharmonious. At Cologne, in Germany, they will point out to you an ancient building, here a bit of Lombard, here a morsel of florid Gothic, here some unmistakable Italian, and here ten feet of genuine old Roman wall. There are many Christian churches in Italy whose walls are supported by columns taken from Pagan temples. The entire system, physical as well as moral, has been the result of growth upon growth, of gradual intercalation and emendation, of perpetual cobbling and piecing and patching; and although at last, like Sir John Cutler's silk stockings, which his maid darned so often with worsted that no part of the original fabric remained, the ancient foundations may have become all but invisible, they are still latent, and give solidity to the superstructure. We look upon the edifice, indeed, as we would on something that has taken root, that has something to rest upon. We regard it as we would that hoary old dome of St. Peter's at Rome. We know how long it took to build, and we trust that it will endure forever. The bran-new civilization we are apt to look at more in the light of a balloon. It is very astonishing. We wonder how ever it contrived to rise so high, and how long it will be before it comes down again; and we earnestly hope that it will not burst.

It is not necessary to avow any partisan kind of predilection for one phase of civilization as against another. It is sufficient to note the fact that Europeans, the least prejudiced and the most ardent admirers of the political institutions of the United States, very soon grow fretful and uneasy there, and are unable to deny, when they come back, that the country is not an elegant or a comfortable one to look upon. I attribute this solely to æsthetic causes. I do not believe that Englishmen grumble at America because the people are given to expectoration, or guessing, or calculating, or trivialities of that kind. Continental Europeans expectorate quite as freely as the Americans, and for rude cross-questioning of strangers, I will back a German against the most inquisitive of New Englanders. It is in the eye that the mischief lies. It is the bran-new mathamatical outline of Columbia that drives the Englishman into Form-sickness, and ultimately to the disparagement and misrepresentation of a very noble country. In many little matters of detail, American manners differ from ours; but in the aggregate we are still one family. They speak our language—very frequently with far greater purity and felicity of expression than we ourselves do—they read our books, and we are very often glad and proud to read theirs. They have a common inheritance with us in the historic memories we most prize. If they would only round off their corners a little! If they would only give us a few crescents and ovals in lieu of "blocks!" If they would only remember that the circle as well as the rectangle is a figure in mathematics, and that the curvilinear is, after all, the line of beauty!—*All the Year Round.*

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No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and ALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·10 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three six nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3·00

At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express 2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing WEDNESDAY November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

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1865 —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 18

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way-Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·55, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·29 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays,—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.

Erie Express	at 7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	" 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10·00 "
Fast Line	" 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4·00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	" 5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11·10 "

ARRIVE

Cincinnati Express	at 1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	" 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9·30 "
Erie Express	" 11·20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	" 4·40 "
Day Express	" 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Naomi* is a version of Mosenthal's *Deborah*. It is much nearer the German version than Mr. Daly's, but we prefer Mr. Daly's, which may not be as classical, but which is far more effective. Mrs. Waller has moments of towering passion that are unequalled. She plays with great power, but we confess that, in comparison with Mrs. Waller's genius, the part—with the exception of one or two scenes—appeared scarcely great enough for her; for "Naomi" is but a love-lorn damsel after all. The curse was given by Mrs. Waller with an overwhelming effect that enthralled the audience. There were many Germans present, who were most enthusiastic in their applause. Mrs. Waller repeats this play this evening. Miss Price was very respectable as "Marie." Mr. Rankin looked his part exactly. Mr. Mackay, as usual, was thoroughly conscientious and artistic. He was the only one who got older in the five intervening years. We object positively to Mr. Dodsworth's one sharp chord of one or two of the emotional catastrophes. Mrs. Waller expresses pathos, passion, and emotion sufficiently well to need no foreign aid.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Henry Dunbar* attracts each night more and more. The admirable acting of Mr Clarke, Mr. Mordaunt, and the genius of Miss Orton have all made the deepest impression on the public.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Clarke will give the *Heir-at-Law*, with other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE LAST OF THE MUSICAL MOHICANS.—The only thing that is unpleasant in the announcement of Mr. Leonard Grover, is that the opera season commencing upon the 26th is to be the last. We were charmed with the old artistes, and we expect to be charmed with the new ones. We praised the fulness and the strength of the old chorus, and we expect to find even more reason to praise the increased fulness and strength of the Wiesbaden additions. The orchestra, too, we are glad to learn, has been improved by a selection from the first musicians of this city and of New York, and the arrangements for dresses and decorations are such as will render the new season the most brilliant of all.

AN ATTRACTIVE COURSE.—The Social, Civil, and Statistical Associations of the colored people of Pennsylvania have arranged for a brilliant course of six lectures, to be delivered at Concert Hall. Fred. Douglass inaugurated the course, on Thursday, the 8th instant. This evening, William Lloyd Garrison, the great and consistent abolitionist, accomplished scholar, and eloquent speaker, will address the association. This announcement should fill the hall. General Carl Schurz will follow Mr. Garrison on the 22d inst. with the third lecture of the series. Miss E. T. Greenfield (the Black Swan) will appear each evening in several of her choicest gems of vocalization.

STRANGERS TO BE TAKEN IN.—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, an admirable character-actor, appears at the New Arch Street Theatre on Monday next, as "Sam"—a part that he has played successfully for months in New York. He will be supported by Mr. Charles T. Parsloe, one of the very best Eastern low comedians we won of. He is an entire stranger here, and we therefore bespeak for him a cordial reception in advance. In New York he has been very popular, and he will make hosts of friends here, as he is a careful and very comical young actor. Then, too, if we like him, he may have to take Mr Robson's place at the Arch next season, as the latter goes "starring" out West.

Six Prisoners Escape—They Use Wooden Keys and Saw Their Way Out.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, of Feb. 7.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, some of the prisoners confined in the County Jail made an attempt to escape, and six succeeded in so doing, to wit:—Henry Cobb, charged with murder; Clement Erd, larceny; P. Morris, W. Bannister, A. Mercher, and R. Miles, charged with horse-stealing. The prisoners had made arrangements deliberately, and at midnight wooden keys, which they had manufactured out of pieces broken off of their sleeping bunks, opened the doors of their cells, and notwithstanding the locks had been closed with plugs of lead, they succeeded in getting all the cells open, with the exception of the one occupied by True Young, the lock of whose cell bid defiance to their keys, and they were forced to leave him. After getting out of the cells the prisoners made their way to a window situated in the rear of the jail, where they sawed one of the iron bars in two, and thus made their exit. To prevent being heard, they tore up their blankets and made mufflers for their feet, so that no noise was made while they were at work; and after they had been gone some time Young called loudly to the Sheriff, who occupied a room in the jail, that six birds had flown. Upon an investigation it was found that the six above named were absent and their cells empty.

Masonic.

His Excellency, Governor James L. Orr, was duly installed into the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, on Monday evening, February 12. The ceremony took place at the Masonic Hall, in the presence and with the assistance of Brother A. G. Mackay, Grand Secretary, Brother A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M. of the State of Minnesota, and other distinguished Masons. Grand Master Orr returned his thanks for the honor conferred in an able and eloquent speech on the beauties of Masonry and the great good it accomplishes in its wide scope of active benevolence and usefulness.

—The steam railroads of Massachusetts received $18,974,000 last year, and the net earnings were $6,173,000. The amount of dividends paid was $3,872,000. The number of passengers was 20,278,000, of whom 21 were killed; tons of freight, 5,277,000.

—The Nebraska Legislature adjourned on Monday, after passing resolutions commending the President's policy, and bills providing for a geographical survey of the territory, and making liberal provision for the encouragement of emigration.

—A correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* predicts dull times for the boot and shoe trade. Manufacturers who, ten days ago, were preparing to do a heavy business, have suddenly collapsed, and the prices of work as well as of goods have a downward look.

—In Iowa, according to the last official report, there are 1171 school districts, 5572 subdistricts, 217,593 school children, and 9320 teachers. The average compensation of male teachers is $7·91 a week; of women, $5·70 a week.

—Under a law of Rhode Island which prohibits the sale of goods by sample without a State license, a poor clergyman at Providence who was trying to sell religious pictures, was lately arrested and compelled to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. The Legislature is trying to amend the law.

—Mr. Edwin Adams is playing an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. He appeared there first as "Richard III," and a critic says that he "has a good deal of talent, and although his delivery is not perfect, nor wholly pleasing, he is much superior to many 'stars' who claim far more lustre than he."

—A gold cross and chain have been dug up at Clare Castle, Suffolk, England, suppose to be the one presented originally to Tewkesbury Abbey in 1235, and alleged to contain portions of the flesh, blood, bones, and hair of certain saints, a part of the beam to which our Lord's cross was fastened, and a piece of stone from Mount Calvary.

—The following Internal Revenue Taxes, returned by the principal manufacturers of Cabinet Organs, Harmoniums, Melodeons, and similar instruments, for the months of October, November, and December, 1865, are of interest, as showing the amount of business done:—

Mason & Hamlin	$6382·92
George A. Prince & Co.	3139·86
S. D. & H. W. Smith	2522·76
Carhart, Needham & Co.	2177·16
Estey & Co.	1218·18
X. Spang	987·12
Taylor & Farley	933·07
B. Shoninger Melodeon Co.	925·66
Peloubet & Son	898·14
Jewett & Goodman	771·72
Treat & Linsley	769·20
Kinnard, Dreher & Co.	498·72
A. C. Chase	498·06
H. R. Phelps	343·80

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Surrender of Papantla to the Imperial Forces—Mazatlan Held by the Juarists—Roads Infested by Guerillas—The People Disarmed by Imperial Order, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Advices from the City of Mexico to January 27 state that the Imperialists had gained a great success in the surrender to them of Papantla by the Liberal Generals Murias and Alaloe. The city acknowledged the Empire, the principal officers to go abroad if they wish.

From Mazatlan and Sinoloa the news is unfavorable to the Imperials. Crona holds all the mountain passes, and the Imperial forces are too small to break them. In Milhocan the Liberals were defeated and driven out.

The latest dates received at the City of Mexico from Santiago and Monterey are to January 15. All the roads to Monterey are infested by guerillas. A number of leading merchants have returned there and resumed business among them.

The well-known Melua, son-in-law to Vidaurra, is in Chihuahua.

The Imperial authorities have issued an order disarming the people, except with special license.

Maximilian has granted to certain parties the Mexican and European privilege for seventy years, of building a railroad from Puebla to the Pacific.

MEXICO.

Surrender of Papantla to the Imperialists—Restoration of Order in Monterey—Further Outrages by Guerillas—Movements of the Emperor and Empress, Etc.

HAVANA, February 7.—The English packet *Elder* arrived at this port on the 6th, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

The Mexico city papers contain full accounts of the capture of Bagdad, and express the hope that the United States will make such explanations and reparation as will remove the necessity of declaring war.

SURRENDER OF PAPANTLA TO THE IMPERIALISTS.

A party of Imperial troops, *en route* for Agua Dulce, were suddenly attacked in front and flank by a heavy force of Liberals January 14. The surprise was complete, and the Imperialists lost one piece of artillery, after the gunners had been either shot down or captured. At this juncture a squadron of French cavalry that had been serving as the rear-guard made one of those brilliant charges which have so marked their warfare in this country. They swept through the lines of the enemy and put them to flight, with a loss of fifty men killed on the field. The gallant Captain Susani, who led the charge, was killed. The Liberals fled towards Papantla, closely followed by the Imperialists. Soon after Generals Munoz and Alatorre sent in a flag requesting an armistice, which was granted, and resulted in the surrender of Papantla on the following terms:—

"Papantla recognizes the empire! The enemy will deliver up all arms and munitions of war in their possession. The principal officers will receive passports to leave the country if desired."

A model document, embracing everything necessary in the fewest words.

On the same day Captain de Geldern, at the head of a troop of lancers, attacked the Liberals at Tecolutla, inflicting a loss upon them of [illegible] three killed and eleven prisoners, the remainder being dispersed in all directions. A few days afterwards the Austrian Captain de la Sala concluded a treaty on the same terms with Juan Francisco Lucas, by which the military pacification of the Sierra del Norte is entirely secured.

MONTEREY.

Many of the merchants who had removed to the interior on account of the proximity of the Liberals have returned to their homes. Among them we see the names of P. Milmo, Jose Morell, Brach, Shonfeldt & Co., etc.—all well known as of the first merchants of that city, and is accepted as a proof of restored confidence in the quiet and order of that section.

CAPTURE OF THE MAIL STAGES.

On the night of the 13th of January a guerilla force of three hundred men, commanded by "Martinez," captured the diligence at Encarnacion—a point between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi—whereby they got possession of the mail and military despatches from Mexico to Monterey, and also the mails which were *en route* for San Luis and Mexico, from Saltillo and Monterey. An unfortunate Frenchman named Ruissant, a beef contractor for the French army, being among the passengers on the diligence, was brutally murdered.

UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

The roads from Monterey in all directions were held by detachments of the Liberals, who invariably make heavy contributions from the passing traveller. The passengers on the stage from Matamoras to Monterey were lately robbed at Seralvo by the troops of Trevenio. A new guerilla party of one hundred men, commanded by Davis, had made their appearance on the road between Monterey and Matamoras, the object of each and all being the plunder of friend and foe.

CHIHUAHUA.

The inhabitants of this district have been disarmed by order of the imperial authorities.

An attempt was made to throw the train of the Vera Cruz and Paso del Macho Railroad from the track on the 18th ultimo, but without success. It was the work of guerillas. A party of mounted Egyptians had been sent to discover them. Don Mariano Sanches, a liberal chief, has submitted to the imperial authorities at Tuxpan.

It is said that Mr. Langlais, the great French financier who was sent by Napoleon to regulate the finances of the new empire, has formed a financial scheme on the fixed basis of thirty millions of dollars, of which it is estimated that twenty-four millions will be produced by the ordinary revenues of the empire, and six millions by extraordinary means. It is also said that Mr. Langlais, while not occupying the position of Secretary of the Treasury, actually directs its movements.

It is also said that the *projet* of the "concordat" agreed to between the Pope and the Imperial Commissioners has been examined by the Emperor in a full council of ministers and approved of.

Official information had been received in the City of Mexico that an Imperial force had attacked General Perdrio Diaz, near Tehuantepec, and had been defeated with a loss of twenty-three men.

The Emperor and Empress had left for a short visit to Cuernavaca.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Mr. E. J. M. Hale, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, has purchased a site and given the money for a splendid building, which will contain a reading-room and a lecture-room, as well as a library and books for a free library for Haverhill. The whole gift will not fall far short of one hundred thousand dollars. The building is not to be erected till labor and material are lower than at present.

—Amasa Gibson, of Barre, Mass., bequeathed the following sums to charitable institutions:—Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., $5000; Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, $1000; Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $500; Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $1000; Methodist Episcopal Church in Barre, $2400.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Weather, Business, Stocks, and Markets—Curious Lawsuit—Criminal Matters—St. Valentine's Day—The Chilian Arrests—Theatricals, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 15.

The weather is fine to-day, and there is more activity in business circles. The stock market opens strong. Gold is weak at 138¼. There is not much doing in merchandise and produce, and prices generally are ruling more favorable to buyers.

A case that elicited considerable interest was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Foster and a jury. The action was brought by the Mayor and Commonalty of this city against De Witt C. Lent, E. R. Bangs, A. W. Merwin and another. The gentlemen last named composed the firm of the well-known book auctioneers who did business under the name of Bangs, Merwin & Co. The action was for the purpose of recovering the possession of an autograph letter, written on the 2d of May, 1785, by General George Washington, and addressed to the Mayor and Common Council of New York. The letter purports to be an answer to an invitation tendered to Washington to come here—the Mayor, etc., promising to give him "the freedom of the city." The plaintiffs in their complaint demand the letter or its value, which they aver was $2500. Two or three years ago an antiquarian, named John Allan, died in this city, leaving this autograph letter, and about $40,000 worth of books, papers, and valuable relics of the olden time. Mrs. Stewart, daughter of Allan and executrix of his estate, placed the letter with his other effects in the possession of Bangs & Merwin, to be sold at public auction. On the sale the letter was bid off at the sum of $2050 by the defendant, Lent. He kept it two days and returned it to the auctioneers, and asked to have the contract rescinded, which request was refused. Meantime the city authorities learned of its whereabouts, and made a demand of it from the auctioneers, on the ground that it was their property, and had been wrongfully taken from their possession. The jury, after a long deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—"We find for the plaintiffs, and assess their damages for the detention at six cents, and assess the value of the letter at $2050."

In the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Nelson J. Stewart, found guilty of counterfeiting fractional currency, was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Albany for ten years. Gaetano Luchere, also convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for the term of four years.

An action was yesterday commenced by Mrs. Matilda A. Moody against George A. Osgood, in the Supreme Court, to recover damages, laid at ten thousand dollars, for being run over on the 6th of January, 1865, near 125th street, in Eighth avenue, by a sleigh driven by the defendant.

The *American Cousin* case came up yesterday in the General Term of the Superior Court, on an appeal from Judge Barbour's decision dismissing the complaint and refusing an injunction to restrain the performance of the play. Counsel argued the matter at length, and the Court ordered a postponement to give opportunity for an amendment of the case.

An action was brought yesterday in the Marine Court against the Hudson River Railroad Company vs. William McDonald, to recover five hundred dollars damages for a span of horses killed and wagon and harness destroyed by a detached locomotive belonging to that company, near One hundred and seventy-fifth street, in October last. The decision will be rendered to-day.

Immigration to our shores appears to be largely on the increase—the arrivals of last month being more than twice the number landed at this port during January of last year. The prospect is that during the ensuing year our population will receive unprecedented accessions of hard-working, industrious people from the cramped and over-crowded districts of Europe.

The anniversary of St. Valentine was extensively observed in the city yesterday, and the number of missives of love, as well as of spite, hate, fun, etc., which found their way from the public shops to private hands, through the mail and other modes of conveyance, was immense.

In the case of J. N. Balch against Asa S. Meercer, of the Pacific female emigration scheme, and others, a decision was yesterday rendered denying the motion to restrain the California, Oregon, and Mexican Steamship Company from parting with property in their possession, alleged to belong to the defendants, on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction, and because the steamer *Constitution*, which left this city a short time ago with a load of female emigrants, is prosecuting her voyage and beyond the control of the company.

A verdict of $19,000 was rendered yesterday by the Jury in the case of Christopher Tyler vs. James G. Barrows and others, which has been on trial for the last two days in the Superior Court, Part I, before Justice McCunn. The action arose out of the conditioned sale of 3000 barrels of refined petroleum oil. An extra allowance of five per cent. was, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, allowed by the Court.

The exequatur of Estaban Rogers, authorizing him to act as Chilian Consul at this port, has been revoked by the President.

Mr. Booth still finds *Richelieu* profitable. Maretzek's company gives *Crispino e la Comare* in Brooklyn to-night. On Friday evening, *Fra Diavolo* will be performed at the Academy of Music here. Lent does not seem to interfere with public amusements this season, thus far.

FULTON.

ALUMNI MEETING.—At the meeting of the Alumni of the Central High School, held last evening, Mr. James Lynd was unanimously chosen Alumni speaker for 1867, and Mr. John F. McDevitt elected Master of Archives. Mr. McDevitt replied in response to frequent calls. He returned thanks for the honor, and requested each speaker to forward to him a copy of his oration, in order to complete the archives.

THE MURDER IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The circumstances connected with the murder of Dr. Levering in Montgomery county are receiving a proper investigation at the hands of the authorities. Some facts connected with the affair have been brought to light, but they are not yet of a character that will permit of publication. A clue has been obtained as to the murderer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named J. Weildes died suddenly this morning at the National Bank, corner of Penn Square and Market street. The body was temporarily removed to the Ninth Ward Station House, and the Coroner notified of the occurrence.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 U S 6s 81	104¼	$1000 Reading m bs	86
$800 U S 7-30s, July	99	100 sh 13th & 15th	30
$2000 U S 7-30s, June	99	2 sh Cam & Am	118
$500 do.	99	100 sh Cata pf	37
$1500 do.	99	100 sh do. c	37
$2500 do.	99	100 sh do.	37¼
$500 do.	99	500 sh Spencer Oil	2
$600 City 6s, new	91	4 sh Com'l. Bank	52
$100 do.	91¼	100 sh Hestonv. b30	34
$700 do. old	87	300 sh Big Mt. b5	5

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 7-30s, June	99	100 sh Cata pf. s30	37
$10000 do.	99	100 sh do. s30	37
$6400 Phila 6s, new	92	100 sh do. s30	37
$100 do.	92	100 sh do. b5	37¼
100 sh Reading	50	100 sh do. b5	37¼
100 sh do.	50	100 sh do.	37¼
20 sh Penna R.	55	300 sh N Pa R. s30	36

FOURTH EDITION

JOHN MINOR BOTTS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

SOUTHERN LEADER TURNED RADICAL.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

Hon. John Minor Botts is before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He is the author of a publication which has just appeared anonymously, entitled "Political axioms to solve the perplexed problem of the status of the States and the people of a State lately in rebellion." He maintains that, secession being unconstitutional, the ordinances of secession were null and void, and consequently no State has been out of the Union; that the Rebels made themselves aliens, and can only be restored to the rights of citizens through the established laws of naturalization, after five years, probation; that no reprieve or pardon can be constitutionally granted before the party or parties have been tried and convicted according to law; therefore, all pardons heretofore granted to those lately in rebellion have been premature, and are null and void.

That all attempts at reconstruction in many of the States, through misplaced confidence and the unappreciated magnanimity of the President, have not only failed, but are unsafe as a precedent and dangerous to our institutions, and should be commenced *de novo*.

The Suppressed Editor.

H. R. Pollard, of the suppressed Richmond *Examiner*, was at the White House, this morning, seeking an interview with the President to endeavor to get permission to resume the publication of his paper. He professes ignorance of the cause of the suppression of the *Examiner*.

Order from General Foster.

General Foster, commanding the Department of Florida, has issued an order revoking the restrictions heretofore placed upon the sale of arms and ammunition by the military authorities.

New Office Established.

An office has been established by the Freedmen's Bureau, for the gratuitous collection of the claims of colored soldiers, who served during the war.

Southern Post Offices.

Within the past fortnight some 500 post offices have been reopened in the Southern States, and the work is still going forward.

A Demonstration.

Preparations are being made for a popular demonstration here, which shall endeavor to encourage the President in his theories of reconstruction. The recent vote against negro suffrage here justifies fully the movement, and there is a prospect of a large turn-out.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) reported, from the Committee on Appropriations, a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending June, 1867.

The House debated and postponed the bill relative to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes in the South.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, the same which failed to become a law during the last session.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—*Mardi gras* was celebrated here last evening in a style not surpassed for many years in the number and splendor of balls, and other kind of public amusements, and hosts of people attended them, and filled the streets to watch the maskers. Only one act of violence occurred, and the scene was one of unrestrained mirth and reckless joy.

The Grand Lodge of Masons for the State are now holding their Annual Communication here. The country lodges are fully represented for the first time in five years.

The Governor to-day vetoed the Parochial Election Bill, on the ground that sufficient notice was not given for the election. He had it in hands nearly two weeks.

The Weather.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—This is the coldest day of the season. The mercury stood, at 8 o'clock, at zero.

BUFFALO, February 15.—The worst storm of this year commenced last night, and continues to-day. The weather is very cold. There is a drifting snow. The mercury is six degrees above zero. Lake Shore trains are arriving on time.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Further advices from Havana to the 9th instant have been received.

The steamer *Louisiana* has just arrived from France, *en route* to Vera Cruz. She had a special Commissioner from Napoleon to Maximilian on important business; also, a Belgian General, who will inform Maximilian of the accession of Leopold II to the Belgian throne.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland preferred, 44; Illinois Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 69; New York Central, 89; Reading, 100; Hudson River, 103; Erie, 79; Western Union, 67; Tennessee 6s, 89; Treasury 7 3 10s, 99; Ten forties, 94; Five-twenties, 103; Coupon sixes, 104; Gold, firm.

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS.
PLAID SWISS.
CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
FRENCH ORGANDY.
VICTORIA LAWN.
WHITE DIMITY.
SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE BRILLIANTS.
PLAID MUSLINS.
AMERICAN CAMBRIC.
STRIPED SWISS.
NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
PLAID NAINSOOK.
WHITE PIQUE.
NAINSOOK CHECKS.
WHITE TARLETAN.
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
LINEN LAWN.
TUCKED MUSLINS.
PUFFED MUSLINS.
MARSEILLES.
PINK TARLETAN.

At Extremely Low Rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 15 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyles, in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 18 thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

G. PELMAN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF MANTEL PIER AND LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS ENGRAVINGS CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CARTE DE VISITE FRAMES.

G Peiman announces his first sale of finest quality mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, oil paintings, engravings, chromo lithographs, photograph and carte de visite frames, will take place at

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Tuesday Morning.

February 20 at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, of every description and size, in walnut, rosewood, and gilt; pier and bracket tables, walnut and rosewood; steel engravings, plain and colored; lithographs, chromos, with or without frames; also a lot of carte de visite frames.

Sale positively without reserve, as Mr. Pelman is compelled to make the above sale on account of extensive alterations on his premises. 2 13 6t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

Fisher & Brother's Valentines.

Our great wholesale assortment of

VALENTINES AT RETAIL.

All tastes suited at

FISHER & BROTHER'S

VALENTINE MANUFACTORY,

2 13 6t No. 12 North SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.
Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.
A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.
8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.
Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.
Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.
White Brilliances, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.
White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

CALICOES! CALICOES

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

ONE CASE

Calicoes.....23 cents per yard.

TWO CASES

4-4 Calicoes.....28 cents per yard.

THREE CASES

4-4 Bleached Muslin.....35 cents.

TWO CASES

4-4 Bleached Muslin.....37½ cents.

ONE CASE

4-4 Bleached Muslin.....40 cents.

FIVE BALES

Unbleached Muslin.....25 to 35 cents.

A fine show of best makes COTTON GOODS, retailing at about the wholesale price. 2 13 6t

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.